FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1853. [NO. 1861.]

ADDRESS

To the Officers of the Common Schools and to the Friends of Education in North Carolina.

In entering on the duties of General Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of North Carolina, I feel that the occasion is a proper one for addressing a few plain remarks to the officers, agents and friends of the system.

There ought to have been from the start a head and chief director of the system to give it efficiency, and report upon its defects; and had there been such an officer, we would not now be groping in the dark, ignorant alike of the past operations, of the present situation, and of the future prospects of our Common Schools.

They have never yet reported progress to the public; and now, while in the absence of information, we are on the point of despairing of their success, the Legislature has made provision for the appointment of a controlling head, and vested that appointment in me. This position, which, from the first, would have been a highly responsible one, has, from the circumstances under which it was created, become one of vast importance; and with my conceptions of the difficulties which surround me, of the greatness of the cause, and of the importance of the duties I owe to the public, I feel oppressed and nearly overwhelmed with [illegible].

I have no doubt that much is expected of me, though there are no definite ideas as to the means by which I am to accomplish it; these means I must find in the sympathizing hearts and willing hands of the subordinate agents and the friends of the system. That I may, therefore, do [illegible] for the State, I will endeavor to [illegible] motion a complicated machinery; [illegible] so, while aiming at practical results, by practical means, I shall forego all attempts at [illegible] display, and shall be more concerned to [illegible] than to bring the operator into [illegible].

I must, therefore, ask the public to await results, [illegible] a mere display of zeal [illegible] with a plain talk and some simple [illegible] I make the start as [illegible] following remarks.

The Common Schools of this State have not fulfilled the expectations of the public; and this is, perhaps, [illegible] too much was looked for in a very short time.

Still we might reasonably have expected more; and the reasons why it has not been accomplished are, 1st, the defects of the system, and the prejudices, misconceptions and ignorance against which it had to contend; 2dly, the inadequacy of secondary means, and 3dly, the want of an active public interest in the cause of popular education. The first cause was natural and could not be immediately removed; but now that we are in the way of having *light*, we may expect judicious amendments and more efficient operations.

The removal of the last cause of difficulty will remedy the second; and it is to this purpose that I wish to direct much of my effort, and I sincerely hope that I will not labor in vain.

The public has not heretofore manifested that active interest in this cause which its importance demands; and many well-wishers have been content with mere good wishes, while a little exertion in the shape of advice, visits at the schools, attentions to scholars, and examinations of teachers, would have been much more efficacious.

Much—a great deal—depends upon the example of the leading classes of the community; and if they make it appear that the Common Schools are things in which they have no direct personal interest, and that they desire their success only for the sake of their poorer neighbors, their course will not certainly be productive of good to the schools.

The Common School should be regarded, in every neighborhood, as one of the most sacred institutions of the country—it should be looked on as one of the inestimable advantages of *home*, identified with the dearest interests of society, and bound up with the hopes of the old and the affections of the young.

If the old will cherish, the young will reverence it; and when parents and children invest their affections and their hopes upon it, it will will never be occupied by teachers who will not feel their responsibility, and diligently exert themselves as persons on whom are centered many watchful and jealous eyes.

The Common School-house should shew for itself, that it is one of the cherished monuments of home; it should be carefully constructed, ornamented and preserved, and become a central point of resort, a place for the public meetings and the social parties of the neighborhood. When occupied by schools, these houses should not be, as they often are, isolated from the curiosity and the interest of the public; on the contrary, the teacher and pupil should feel that they are constantly before the public gaze, and the centre of attraction for all classes of the neighborhood.

All the officers and agents of the system ought to labor to enlist the sympathies of the people in its behalf—to try to impress on others their own convictions in regard to the importance of universal education—to manifest their interest in the schools by attending examinations, by sending their own children and getting their neighbors to send—by employing such teachers as they would wish to stand in *loco parentis*, in the place of parent and instructor for their own offspring—by preparing comfortable schoolhouses, and exercising an active vigilance over the interests of the system.

The idea that these schools are intended only for poor children should every where be discouraged; and it should be understood and proclaimed that this is a great bounty, a fountain opened for all the children of the State, without distinction of classes, promising equal benefits to all, and worthy the fostering care of all.

It is the duty of every one accepting a place of trust in this beneficent system to discharge faithfully its duties and to take an interest in them; and I have no hesitation in saying that if they would but occasionally visit the schools, that this single and simple circumstance would add much to their usefulness, stimulating scholars in their studies, inducing children who have never attended school to go, and causing teachers to be more careful and zealous.

It is the duty of leading persons, male and female—a duty they owe to society and themselves—to manifest by their acts and words an interest in the success of the Common Schools; and their example and advice will encourage pupils and teachers, exciting emulation in both, and throwing the powerful influence of fashion in favor of the great cause of general education.

It is the duty of teachers to endeavor to disseminate a feeling in favor of the cause; and in so doing they will find their personal interest promoted thereby.

They should maintain the dignity and respectability of their responsible calling; and while shewing their own respect for it they will induce others to respect it. They should have public examinations; and they and the committee-men should so manage that these public exhibitions become occasions of neighborhood importance, and be attended by audiences of ladies and gentlemen. This will be a great point gained; and committee-men, parents and guardians should see to it that there are such public exercises, and that there should be at them such rehearsals and performances as are calculated to interest the public, to create a lively emulation among the pupils, and to test the management and intelligence of the teachers. Young persons, of both sexes, without means should be instructed in the importance of making the business of teaching a *profession*.

There are many ingenuous young men in North Carolina, who hire themselves as laborers for 5, 6 and 7 dollars per month; and their only hope of advancement in life is to accumulate, by slow degrees in this way, a sufficient sum to purchase a farm. Some get discouraged and move to the West—some, from associations and other causes, fall into bad habits and become mere hirelings for life, without fixed homes or interest in society, and others labor hard and never reach the independent position which they set out to gain.—Many of these—many of the unfortunate children of necessity who are taken up and bound out to the highest bidder, might easily qualify themselves for teachers in Common Schools; and while teaching others could still be learning themselves, earning 20 and 25 dollars per month, establishing characters of respectability and influence, and enabling themselves at last to purchase farms which they could manage, and still teach Common Schools. There are also many virtuous girls, doomed, as they suppose, to hard and unbecoming manual labor to gain a very humble living; and great numbers of these actually work in the fields for 3 and 4 dollars per month.

All such should know that the State of North Carolina has made bountiful provision for them; that it has opened a work-house suited to their delicate natures and in which they can make five times as much as they can earn by their hands in any other calling. These make the best teachers for young scholars and new beginners; and they can teach awhile, and go to higher schools, and thus by means of the free schools make themselves accomplished ladies.

In the few neighborhoods where this matter is understood, it has created an entirely new and [illegible] active and healthy interest in our Common School system; and if it were understood everywhere, the cause of popular education would assume a more promising aspect.

I earnestly appeal, therefore, to all the officers of the system—to all good teachers, and to all good citizens, to give more attention than they have done, to the operation of our system—to see that it is carried on with spirit, and that it is made to accomplish all that it is capable of doing. In it is the germ of immense results—and if faithfully executed, it will certainly be increased in means of usefulness, and in time become one of the noblest institutions on the face of the earth. It needs but the sympathy and the active cooperation of all; and surely, in view of the glorious results to be obtained, every friend of North Carolina and every friend of humanity will contribute the little that is asked.

Let all who wish well to the cause, shew that they are in earnest; and I will answer for it, the Common Schools in North Carolina will become the pride, the glory and the greatness of the State.

In conclusion, I will add that I shall, in time, if my life is spared, visit all the counties of the State; I will give notice to the County Chairmen of my intended routes, and hope to meet at the county towns as many of the officers of the system, teachers, and friends of the cause, as can attend.

In the mean time, I may be permitted to hope that the agents of the system will report to me as punctually and fully as the nature of things will permit; and that the friends of the cause will everywhere strengthen my hands, and cheerfully cooperate in the building up of this, the great Hope of North Carolina.

My address will be Greensboro' or Raleigh.

C. H. WILEY.

From the Raleigh Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Statement of the affairs of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company. Made on the 30th day of November, 1852.

No. of Policies issued per last Report Nov. 30, '51,	4,085
" " " during the year,	849
Amount of property insured per last Report,	$4,479,580 44
Amount insured during the year,	1,476,751 65
	5,956,332 09
Amount cancelled and expired,	1,428,704 55
Amount now insured,	$4,527,627 54
Amount Premium Notes on hand, Nov. 30, 1851, per Report,	594,834 58
Amount Premium Notes received during the year,	229,297 49
	$824,132 07
Amount cancelled and expired during the year,	200,069 27
Amount Premium Notes now on hand,	$624,062 82

RECEIPTS.

Amount Premium received during the year on new Policies,	$12,876 56
Amount received upon assessments,	26,057 84
Amount borrowed Jan. 1, 1852, to meet losses,	1,130 09
Amount in hands of Treasurer and Agents of the Company per last report,	3,557 64
Total received during the year,	$43,622 13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid losses as follows, viz: paid Josiah O. Watson, $500; Bennett Flanner, 2,500; Jno. A. Taylor, 1,000; Abner Riddick, 7,000; Manteo Lodge, No. 8, 500; Jos. B. G. Roulhac, 1,339 02; Richard Smith, 5,000; Joseph J. Biggs, 30; Thomas R. Fentress, 4,166 99; Wm. H. Holleman, 58 80; C. W. D. Hutchings, 1,173; Henry A. Depkin, 749 60; Edward R. Standy, 3,000; Edward L. Harding, 459 15; Augustus V. Russell, 150; William Shannon, 100; Thomas Shannon, 732 72; Joseph H. Pool, 300; Jno. Black, (Trustee, &c.) 500; Wm. W. Griffin, 12 80; Wm E Mann 300; William C Loftin 75; Beaver Cr Man Co 6; Flavius J Cheek 100; Dan'l Sherwood 50; Wm C Bettencourt 68 83; C A Fulton 79 55; Jas C Perry 102 72; Henry Nutt 1450; Richard Smith 2 33; Wm Messenger 1300; Samuel Williams and Son 101 80, Total 32,908 81

Paid for examination of losses, Salaries of President, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Committee, Attorney, Clerk Hire, Incidental Expenses, &c.	4,784 81
	$37,583 28
Amount in hands of Treasurer,	3,196 02
" due from Agents,	2,842 83
	$43,622 13

Submitted by order of the Board,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1853.

THE RAIL ROAD MEETING.—We hope that all our readers in and near this place, bear in remembrance, that on Wednesday next the books of subscription to the Western Rail Road are to be opened, at a public meeting to be held in the Town Hall. The occasion is one of incalculable importance to the whole State, but especially to this place, and to every person interested in property here, or between this and the Coal Mines, or at the Mines, to say nothing of those beyond them, whose interest is more remote, but we think not less certain.

No man can shut his eyes to the fact, that the Coal Mines will be, ere long, reached by Rail Road. From whence shall that rail road proceed? What section shall claim the honor and the profit of opening so rich a treasure? Our charter gives us that privilege; and we have at least two years the start of all others. If we avail ourselves of this advantage, if we determine to help ourselves, we shall not want friends even among those who are now indifferent, or opposed to our scheme. Our public spirit will command respect, and our increased trade will make commercial intercourse with us desirable, not to one quarter only, but to all. Should we now neglect so great an advantage, the time may pass by forever when it will be within our grasp. A rail road from Charleston, or from Faison's Depot, or from a point on the Wilmington and Manchester rail road, (all of which schemes have been agitated,) will be made, if ours be not, and where will Fayetteville then be? We do not choose to answer the question, though we think we might say, not only where she will be, but where she will deserve to be.

We however suffer no such gloomy thought to possess us. We think that the rail road to the Coal Mines ought to be built from Fayetteville; we think it *can* be done; and farther we think it *will* be done. To ensure it,—to put the ball in motion with the spirit which should animate men who feel that they have patriotism, pride, and interest, all urging them to a determined effort,—let every citizen go forward on Wednesday next, and do his best. "Let us know no such word as *fail*."

The Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company has been organized by the appointment of the following Officers:—George McNeill, President; H. L. Myrover, Vice President; Chas. A. McMillan, Secretary; J. G. Shepherd, Attorney. *Executive Committee*—George McNeill, James Kyle, John H. Cook. *Directors*—George McNeill, Henry L. Myrover, John H. Cook, Henry Lilly, A. E. Hall, Jas. Kyle, Wm. McIntyre, Wm. McLaurin, Jno. D. Williams, Wm. Warden, Chas. Benbow, Nathan Stedman, D. A. Ray, S. T. Hawley, A. A. McKethan, J. G. Shepherd, T. S. Lutterloh.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—A daily mail has been placed on the Wilmington and Manchester Road as far as Whiteville, Columbus county.

We shall hereafter send our papers for Whiteville by this line, and thus secure the arrival of Tuesday's Observer at that place on Wednesday, instead of the following Thursday week, as we believe it is at present.

The Sulky mail from this place via Elizabeth Town now goes no farther than to Robeson's, in Brunswick county.

Hon. T. L. Clingman has issued an address to his constituents. We have not seen it, but the Goldsboro' Patriot says it is "a review of his political career for the last six or seven years, with a brief account of the efforts of the central Whigs to defeat his election, both to the House of Representatives from his Congressional District, and to the Senate by the Legislature. He alleges that towards the end of the session, when he might have been elected, his opponents uniformly opposed all motions to ballot for Senator, and that the Legislature gerrymandered his District, adding to it a large Whig county, Wilkes, with the hope of defeating him at the next election."

Mr. Clingman appears to have forgotten that the Legislature of which he complains was *Democratic*.

A BAD TIME COMING.—If the Washington Union is to be the organ of the new Administration, we may look out for troublesome times.—That paper argues, with bold effrontery, that neither England, France, nor Spain, is in a condition to go to war, and therefore cannot resist any demands the United States may make of them!—This is a robber's argument, and a cowardly robber at that! Yet it dares to speak of the able and upright administration of President Fillmore in such language as this:—

"We may deplore the abject subservience and poltroonery of the administration in its conduct of the foreign relations of the government, and regret the necessity of some energetic demonstration of American spirit in order to restore the character and prestige of the country; yet if Congress choose to lash the supine indifference of the Executive into something like sensibility to American honor, we can regard it but as performing a patriotic duty, and not as neglecting its legitimate functions."

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road for the month of December amounted to the enormous sum of $181,113 63—an increase over December 1851 of $59,672 22.

Junius Smith, LL. D. of South Carolina, so extensively known for his efforts to cultivate the Tea plant, died at the residence of his son, at Astoria, near New York, on Sunday last, aged 72 years.

HUMBUGS.—It happens to us probably as often as once a week on an average through the year, to receive (generally from New York,) some flaming handbill or advertisement, proposing to enrich us, or any other enterprising young men, by embarking in some scheme contrived by benevolent individuals, whose sole object, so far as one can discover from the advertisement, is to do good to others, without the slightest reference to themselves. They of course expect to find people out South quite as generous as themselves, (and much more *verdant*,) and therefore never think of *paying* for the publication of their advertisement, which they invariably request. Such missives *always* serve to kindle a blaze in our sanctum; so that we might hope for a cessation of their visits. But the more we burn the more they send.

We said they did not offer to pay. Perhaps that is not literally correct. We sometimes have the offer of some trashy book or paper, perhaps worth 50 cents or a dollar, (if worth anything,) in exchange for two, three, or five dollars worth of advertising. The latest humbug of the sort is now before us, in which a firm in New York propose to us to advertise to the amount of about $100 a year for five years, in consideration of which they would swindle such of our readers as might be green enough to deal with them, and *give us half the proceeds of all the business we might send them!!* They very naturally suppose that we might be loth to trust them with the making of the division, and therefore propose that we retain and divide the profits.

Are the numerous Penitentiaries of New York so full that there is no room for these gentry who have such respectable references—a Governor, ex-Governor, and several members of Congress?

We have been induced to notice this subject at the present time, to put our readers on their guard against the hordes of swindlers who infest New York and endeavor to live on other parts of the country. For which purpose also we copy the following, showing that for two years a swindling shop has been carried on and publicly advertised in that city, with references to most respectable names, not one of whom has ever authorised such reference:—

Highly Important Arrest—Breaking up of a "Mutual Health Association."—A very exciting police case was pending at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, before Justice Stuart, the particulars of which, so far as we could learn, were as follows:—For about two years past an institution, entitled the "*U. S. Mutual Benefit Health Association of New York*," has been in operation in the city, which claimed to have been incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed April 1848, with a cash and guaranteed capital of $20,000, having for its avowed object the insuring of the health of its members against loss by sickness or accident. Its terms were as follows:—A payment of $2 per year entitled the party to receive $2 per week while prevented by sickness or accident from attending to his business; $3 per year entitled him to $3 per week, and so on up to $13 per year. A funeral benefit of $25 was promised to the heirs of any member who should die.

At the time the Association started, its officers issued a circular, in which the names of Messrs. R. L. Stuart, sugar refiners, of the corner of Greenwich and Chambers streets; Ball, Black & Co., jewelers, of 247 Broadway, and about fifteen other gentlemen and firms were placed as references. Their office, according to their private circular, was at that time over the Assembly Rooms, in Broadway, but it is now said to be over the Pacific Bank, and their President and Secretary have since been changed. It is alleged that the concern is a fraud, got up for the avowed purpose of benefitting the public, but really with a view of defrauding it. The complainants are Mr. Thos. Blake, of 11th avenue, between 43d and 44th streets, and Mr. Robert Smith, residing in the same house.

These gentlemen a day or two since appeared before Justice Stuart and made an affidavit setting forth that they believe defendants conspired to defraud them, by means of the statements made in their circular, as also by the representations contained in their printed certificates of membership. It is alleged that they did succeed in defrauding the complainants out of $8 each, which money was paid to a person who was at that time acting as agent for the concern.

The complainants also state that they made inquiry of a large number of the said references, none of whom had authorized the use of their names, and knew nothing about the association nor the persons composing it. The complainants further allege that it is a false and fictitious concern, by which they have been cheated and defrauded. On this affidavit the magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of the accused.

The warrants were placed in the hands of officers Davis and Bilger, of the Jefferson Police court, who succeeded yesterday in arresting four of the Company, who were taken before Justice Stuart for examination.

A Counterfeit One Dollar Bill, purporting to be of "the Bank of South Carolina," was shown to us yesterday. On the left hand end of the bill is a ship under full sail, and in the centre are two female figures. It is signed "George Martin, President," and "John Brown, Cashier." It is a miserable fabrication, there being no genuine bills in any manner resembling it.—*Charleston Cou.*

Fire.—The Turpentine distillery situated on the west side of the river, nearly opposite Market street, belonging to Mr. Joseph H. Flanner of this town, took fire last night about half past 10 o'clock. The Still and fixtures were entirely consumed, together with a small quantity of Spirits of Turpentine and Rosin. The loss is estimated at about $1,500. No insurance.—*Wil. Journal.*

For Texas.—A number of emigrants from Edgecombe county, in all about 120 persons, have taken passage in the Brig Manzoni at this port for Galveston, Texas. The vessel is ready to proceed to sea.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Death of Bishop Van Vleck.—The Rev. W. H. Van Vleck, Bishop of the Moravian Church, died at Bethlehem, Pa., suddenly, on the night of Tuesday last, in the 58th year of his age.

The Virginia Legislature has appropriated $800,000 to the South Side Rail Road, running West from Petersburg.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 6th inst., by Rev. J. R. Holt, Mr. THOS. C. DIXON to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Wm. Albright, Esq., of Chatham.

Though changed her name by Cupid's right,
As custom leads the way,
Yet may her future be ALL BRIGHT,
As was her wedding day!

At Rockfish, in Christ Church, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. George Benton, Mr. ELI MEMORY to Miss AMANDA F., fifth daughter of James Storm, dec'd.

DIED,

Near Everettsville, Wayne county, on the 8th inst., Mrs. SARAH M. HALL, wife of Willis Hall, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 17th inst., Mr. SAMUEL CHESNUTT, aged about 73.

COMMERCIAL RECORD

ARRIVALS.

Jan 24—Str Southerner, with passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

26—Zephyr, with passengers.

27—Fanny, with passengers.

27—Gov Graham, with goods for Latimer & Brown, Dr A T Zevely, D Beard, Dr W F Bason, J W Baker, P Bradly, N B Hill, F L Gorrell, F Fentress, C Dewey, C N McAdoo, H B Nicholson, S Dillon, H McDonald, E Belo, W H & R S Tucker, Miller & James, P Adams, F M Davis & Co, Selby & Murray, Blum & Lash, Elizabeth Hunt, T J Patrick, Holt, Murray & Co, M L & R J Holmes, E Benbow, M D & W R Smith, Lehman & Butner, Gray & Sanders, G C Mendenhall, S Farlow, J Lassiter, Carr & Watson, Rankin & McLean.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 19—Brig Thomas Hanford from New York; Schr Lillie Sanders from Philadelphia. 20—Brig Argo from Boston; Schrs Huntress and Pennsylvania from Charleston. 21—Brig Commerce from Boston; Schr Leader from ditto. 23—Schrs S R Potter from Charleston, J Johnson from Harbor Island, Express from Boston. 24—Brig Annandale from Cardenas.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the second Monday in January, 1853.

The buildings are new, large and commodious, erected expressly, and on the most approved plans, for the accommodation of Teachers and Pupils.

Being a country location, the pupils will not be exposed to the temptations incident to Institutions in towns. The surrounding community is virtuous, moral and intelligent in a high degree. The situation is remarkably healthy, being free from the diseases common to the lower sections of the State, as well as from the pulmonary diseases of the mountains.

The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough, embracing every branch usually taught in the first class Institutions in the country. The students will be prepared for business, or for entrance into the highest classes in college.

The domestic arrangements for boarders will be made with care, so as to secure the comforts and influences of a christian home.

The High School will be opened under the direction and control of the Rev. J. J. SMYTH, A. M., Principal, who will be assisted by competent instructers. Of the Principal, Mr. Smyth, the Trustees deem it necessary only to say, that teaching has been the business of his life; and that while he is commended to their confidence by an experience of thirteen years, they know that his skill, tact, learning and diligence have won for him a high reputation.

TERMS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students will be divided into three grades. The first, or primary department, in which will be taught the elementary branches of Spelling, Reading, Writing, and elements of Arithmetic. Terms per Session of five months, $8 00

SECOND.

English Grammar, Geography, (Mitchell's,) Arithmetic, (Greenleaf's,) Mathematics, (Pierce or Davies' course,) Keith on the Globes, History, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin. Terms 12 00

THIRD.

A complete English and Classical Education, with Natural, Mental and Moral Science. Terms	20 00
For French, German or Spanish,	10 00
Board, Washing, &c., (exclusive of lights,)	40 00

For further information, address

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
MURDOCK McKINNON,
JOHN L. FAIRLY,
JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
D. C. STEWART,
Dr. R. D. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 17, 1852. 53*tf

Mount Vernon Academy,
CHATHAM, N. C.

THE Exercises of this School will begin on the 17th January, 1853. The classical course will be such as to prepare boys for the Freshman Class in College. Special attention will be paid to English branches. Terms, $5, $10, and $15 per Session; Board $4 to $6.

WM. M. CRUTCHFIELD, Principal.

Jan. 24. 62-2t

LUMBER RIVER HOUSE.

THIS Establishment in LUMBERTON, N. C., is now open for the reception of travellers, resident boarders, or transient customers. The buildings are new and well furnished and the table will be constantly supplied with the best the market affords; the stables are good and well arranged, and the best attention will be given to them. It is the intention of the proprietor to make those who patronize his House feel *at Home*. He is thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received.

B. FREEMAN.

Lumberton, Jan'y 11, 1853. 60-*3tpd

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

AGREEABLY to an Order of Sale granted by the County Court of Cumberland, Dec'r Term, 1852, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1853, for Cash, the following Lots or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon, together with all incidental expenses, viz:

1 Lot, joins Boon, listed by D. Carver, valued at $150, Tax 75 cts.
1 do do do W. S. Latta, valued at $200, Tax $1.
1 do, Mumford street, listed by Jesse Powers for A. Wynne, valued at $750, Tax $5 75.

Unlisted, and subject to Double Tax.

1 Lot, Ramsay street, joins Strange, claimed by several, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do do joins Henry, owner not known, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.
1 do, Hay street, belongs to Jos. Seawell, for 2 years, valued at $1250, Taxes $25.
2 do, Maxwell street, valued at $275, Tax $2 75.
1 do, Mumford street, valued at $150, Tax $1 50.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Dec'r Term, 1852. 53*ts
[Pr. adv. $6 50.]

☞ ALL in favor of low rates for all persons, and clergymen being admitted to pass free of charge, are requested to meet at the Market House, at 3 o'clock, on Monday of the Extra Term of Superior Court week, in February, for the purpose of forming a company to build a new bridge across Cape Fear River, near the Clarendon Bridge.

January 8, 1853. 58*tc

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1852, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber purchased the Indentures of JAMES BURNET, a free man of color, for the space of five years. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing the said Burnet in any way whatever, as I will unhesitatingly put the law in force against them. JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1853. 62*4t

Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road.

STOCKHOLDERS, *and Subscribers to Stock*, in the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company, and all who are interested in the extension and completion of the Road, are requested to meet at the Town Hall in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, for the purpose of organizing the Company, according to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company;" and for the purpose of taking steps for the extension and completion of the Road from Kingsbury to Raleigh.

A. McLEAN,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
NATHAN KING,
JAMES W. STRANGE,
M. V. JONES,
Trustees.

Further Notice to Stockholders.

THE Road from Fayetteville to Kingsbury, a distance of eleven miles, having been completed at a cost of a little over $15,000, the contractors who did the work and furnished materials for its construction are pressing for a settlement of their accounts. Subscribers who have not paid their first and second instalments are therefore called upon by every consideration of necessity and justice to do so without delay.

The third instalment will be due 19th Feb'y, which it is hoped will be promptly met.

A. McLEAN, Ch'n, &c.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62*td

DENTAL NOTICE.
W. F. Bason, M. D, D D. S.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE A PORTION OF EACH YEAR, and hopes from his experience and attention to this particular branch of the Medical Art to merit the continued gratitude and admiration of its best friends.

Office for the present, in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he may be found when not professionally absent.

Jan. 24, 1853. 62-3mpd

NOTICE.

HAVING obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall on the 9th day February next, at the late residence of Nelson Gibson, deceased, expose to public sale the personal property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, consisting of the following Negro Slaves, viz: BOB, JOE, CAROLINE, CALVIN, ELIJAH, HANNAH, CAROLINE, JIM, and SOOKY; all the Lands, stock of Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming utensils belonging to the Estate of Nelson Gibson, dec'd. And at the same time and place as Administrator of Rutha Gibson, I will expose to public sale all the Corn, Horses, one Bed and Furniture, one Gig and Harness belonging to her Estate, and various other articles too tedious to mention. The property will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment of the purchase money before the property is removed. The sale will be opened at 10 o'clock.

SAMUEL J. GIBSON,
Executor of Nelson Gibson, and
Administrator of Rutha Gibson.

Springfield, Richmond Co., N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 62-*ts

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in the Town of Lumberton, between John A. Barnes and John C. Moore, under the firm of BARNES & MOORE, was dissolved on the 15th inst. by mutual consent. The Books, Notes and Accounts of the late firm have been placed in the hands of Robert S. French, to whom all payments must be made. Those indebted are requested to make payment to Mr. French immediately.

JOHN C. MOORE.
J. A. BARNES.

Lumberton, Jan. 18, 1853. 62*3t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its first Session on Monday the 24th of January next, under the patronage of the Trustees, and LUKE C. GRAVES, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., as Principal of the Institution.

The Trustees flatter themselves that in the selection of Mr. Graves as Principal, they have accomplished more than is commonly done in the infancy of such institutions, viz: they have selected a gentleman in whom are united skill and ability undoubted, with an experience of fifteen years in teaching.

For the last four years, Mr. Graves has been engaged in the Female Seminary of Graves and Wilcox, at Warrenton, and has taught with the most complete success.

The Trustees feel assured that their choice will be most highly appreciated by the former patrons and pupils of the Warrenton Institute.

Mr. Graves is now communicating with many accomplished females in different parts of the country, from whom a timely selection of suitable Assistants will be made to aid him in conducting the various branches of learning in the Institution; which, together with Mr. and Mrs. Graves, will enable us to present to the public, a Faculty of Teachers in the beginning, which is not to be surpassed by any institution of the kind in the Southern States.

The town of Clinton, situated as it is, only 14 miles from Warsaw, and 35 miles from Fayetteville, with a daily line of four-horse stages running through the town from Fayetteville to Warsaw, render it very accessible.

The situation is equally remote from the very flat lands of the Atlantic coast and the mountainous regions of upper North Carolina, with a fine surrounding country, and a most salubrious climate, which together render it one of the most healthy villages in the State.

The water in the village is generally very fine, and that at the Institution most excellent.

The building itself has been most highly complimented by all who have visited our village, and one very learned gentleman, (Rev. Thos. Owen,) said, "It is not only a credit to your county, but a credit to the State." It unites beauty with usefulness—being large and commodious—and at the same time so constructed as to furnish one of the finest school rooms in the land; which is well warmed by four fire places, with every other convenience, both for teacher and pupil.

Above stairs are the finest dormitories to be found in any institution, male or female, in this country. They are well ventilated, and a fine fire place in each.

The Institute is not within the sound of the village attractions, nor is it so remote as to be inconvenient—being situated in a beautiful grove, on a lot of 6 acres of land, and within the corporate limits of the town.

In short, the Trustees and Stockholders have erected it for the education of their own daughters, as well as others; and they intend to spare no labor nor expense necessary to make it one of the best institutions in the whole country. And they intend to carry out fully their original design, which was to make all preparations, facilities and conveniencies for a most complete and thorough female education.

At least 60 boarders can be accommodated in the Institution, and good board may be had on reasonable terms in private families in the village, for all who prefer. The terms of board in the Institution are not fully ascertained, but we have determined that board shall not exceed $9 per month, including washing and lights.

TERMS OF TUITION, per Session of Five Months.

For all English branches,	$12 00
Music on Piano,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Music on Accordeon,	5 00
Landscape Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Course of Lessons in Wax Fruit,	5 00
" " " Flowers,	5 00
Various kinds of Needle and Fancy work,	gratis
The Languages, each	10 00
Mezzotinto and Chinese Painting,	10 00
Monochromatic Painting,	10 00
Oil Painting,	15 00
Music on Guitar, and use of Instrument,	20 00

By an inspection of the above, the parent or guardian may observe that the necessary expenses per year in this institution will fall much short of most institutions of the same kind.

The whole necessary expenses will not exceed $120 per year, and with the usual amount of extras, the charge will not exceed $165 per year.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 30th 1852. 58*tf.

Blanks for sale here.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

REJOINDER OF MR. MILLER.

RALEIGH, Jan. 26, 1853.

The date of Col. Tripp's letter, published below, will shew the reason why my rejoinder to Mr. Rayner's "Card" has been delayed. I shall not permit the arrogant assumption of superiority which characterises this production and which befits its author about as well as would the Senatorial robes to which he aspires, to deter me from exposing its quibbles and evasions. This controversy was of his own seeking. He could have avoided it, so far as I was concerned, by the exercise of a modicum of candor and fairness on his part; but having courted a scrutiny into his political course during the recent campaign, and whilst the election of Senator was pending, he must be content to abide the consequences.

He denies but one of the charges which I preferred, and that denial he *attempts* to prop by a quibble which has not even the virtue of ingenuity to sustain it. I charged that "he declared to at least one person (after the election) that he did not take a stand for the Whig nominations, because he feared, as the two parties were tied in the Legislature, *such a course would injure his chance to get to the Senate of the U. States.*"

To this he replies: "This statement I pronounce to be *false*. The charge bears the stamp of falsehood and absurdity on the very face of it. It states, that it was "after the election" I gave this reason why I did not "take a stand for the Whig nominations." Why, I had then taken the most unequivocal stand I could take. I had voted for the Whig nominations at the polls, and that was a matter of public notoriety. Again it is said that I stated that "because I found as the two parties were tied in the Legislature," &c. Why at the time of the Presidential election, Shaw had been in his seat for a month, and there was a certain well known Democratic majority of two in the Legislature."

Such is the defence of an aspirant to the exalted station of Senator of the United States, against a grave and serious charge like the one preferred! He does not meet it with a plea of *not guilty*, but excepts to the form of the indictment. Assuming, that in using the words "after the election," I meant the *Presidential* election, he goes off into a process of the most astute argumentation, which would have done honor to the schoolmen in their palmiest days! But it is too plain, except to one seeking for a mode of evasion, that I meant after the *State* election—for it was well known, that until Dr. Shaw was voted his seat, it was contended by the Whigs that the two parties *were* "tied."

But what does it avail him whether it was *after* one election or the other that he made the declaration, or whether he used the word "tied" or "constituted?" These are not the essence of the charge. For all the purposes of truth it is of no consequence after *which* election, or in *what* language it was he exposed the reasons, objects and motives of his lukewarmness and unfaithful conduct to the Whig cause during the campaign.—Even "after" the Presidential election, that he had taken an "*unequivocal* stand" for the Whig nominations, admits of serious doubts! I do not deny that he *voted* the ticket—but it is not less true that he told a leading Democrat, residing in this place, a few days before he gave that vote, *that he would not walk forty yards to do so.* It is no less true that he refused to take part for that ticket "before" the election, though often requested by friends. It is no less true, that he saw he was published in leading Democratic papers, one here immediately under his nose, as hostile to that ticket, or neutral in his propensities. It is no less true that he gave the Hon. Wm. R. King to understand, about four weeks before the Presidential election, that he would not *vote* even for the Whig ticket, and that he told him, and other gentlemen in his (Mr. King's) presence, that so dissatisfied were the Whigs, that Pierce would carry the State by ten thousand majority: nor is it less true, that this statement, published in the Wilmington Journal, a Democratic paper, and attributed to him, *was pointed out to him in my presence*, and he was told, if untrue, it was his duty to contradict it, and he remained silent.

Now, what was the object, motive, design of all this? When did the change come over the spirit of his dream, which induced him to vote with such exquisite "*pleasure*" for Scott? Was ever such sudden conversion known before in the history of politics? Whence sprang the "new lights" which induced him to rush with all the velocity which steam could carry him, to the ballot box? Did he *ride* upwards of an hundred and fifty miles to vote with "pleasure" for a man he would not *walk* forty yards to vote for? What was the moving cause of such conduct? Was there no "darling object" in view? *There were many Scott men in the Legislature!* It might have all been left to conjecture—a puzzle to the future historian—had it not been for that "authoritative" manifesto, which kindled up the wrath of its author against all those who had *dared* oppose his elevation, or doubt his infallibility!

The facts stated in the letter of Col. Tripp, of Beaufort, unlock the whole secret—solve the mystery. He says, "*I had a casual conversation with him on the subject, in which the conclusion was irresistibly forced upon my mind, that his friends stated truly his reasons for his indifference, namely, that to take strong hold for Scott would injure his chance to get to the Senate.*"

He had friends then, who *advised* him to the course he took, because "as the Legislature was *constituted* (not *tied*,) to take *strong* hold for Scott would injure his chance to get to the Senate."—Did he scorn such advice as he should have done? Did he, even in respect for those who gave the advice, *decline* it? Or, did he *act* upon it? Let his conduct during the campaign answer. If he acted upon such advice and played his part, under such motives, is it unlikely that he let slip the secret? The letter of Col. Tripp answers this question, and upon his testimony (as respectable a gentleman as any in the State,) I rest, for the present, this charge which I have made against Mr. Rayner! That *such* means should have been used *by any man* to secure a seat in the most exalted deliberative assembly in the world—an assembly which has been honored by such men as Calhoun, Clay, Wright and Webster! Heaven grant that such facts may never become "a part of the archives of the State."

But again: He says "I do not recognise the right of any one to arraign me at the bar of public opinion upon charges founded on the gossip of the streets—the tattling of tale-bearers, or the gabbling of newspapers. I put in a plea to the jurisdiction."

It would really be a matter of curious legal information, were this plea drawn out at length.—Does he deny the jurisdiction of "any one," or of "public opinion," or of "gossippers, tattlers, talebearers, and gabbling newspapers?" Is every other public man to be subject to arraignment for just cause but the author of this "Card?"—What has he been feeding on to put him *above* public opinion? Who are the "gossippers" and "tale-bearers" that come under his indignant displeasure? Was he himself a mere "gossipper" or "tattler" when he informed eight or ten gentlemen at Weldon that the State would go for Pierce by ten thousand majority? Was he a "tale-bearer" when he bore such a budget of pleasant news to the ears of Mr. King? Was that gentleman a "tattler" and "gabbler" when he informed numbers of persons of what the author of this "Card" told him? Were all the respectable Journals of this and other States which spoke of the sayings and doings of the author of this "Card," merely "gabbling?" What! that which an aspirant to the United States Senate says, all "gabble?"—Why, to what a garrulous, gossiping, gabbling, tattling, tale-bearing set he must have revealed his secrets! He should remember that in view of his position, what *he* may have thought fit to "gabble" or "gossip" was of more importance than even the grave discourses of ordinary men, whether spoken in the forum or on the "stump!" It was in some respects as important as the responses of the Delphic Oracle, and quite as equivocal! His frequent political enigmas, thrown out here and there, resembling the leaves of the Sibyl, obscure enough at best, but when once scattered becoming a puzzle, even to those to whom they were addressed!

He thinks his having been "nominated and voted for by the Whigs of the late Legislature, is a part of the history of the times." Is not his conduct during the late campaign also "a part of the history of the times?" He says the *former* "is an honor of which he is proud." Is he proud of the *latter* also? He says his nomination and the vote he received are recorded "on the archives of the State, and cannot be obliterated." Do not the same archives which proclaim his nomination, also proclaim his sudden and hasty retreat? Would he be proud to have the reasons for that retreat placed in these archives never to be obliterated?" Let him speak out. The future historian may need the developments he can make.

His attempt to place me in the position of "lecturing Whigs who voted for him," may pass for what it is worth. If he can make anything out of it, since the facts connected with his conduct during the late campaign have been made known, he is welcome to it. He would no doubt be willing to drag the whole Whig party of the State between himself and a just indignation. I have lectured no one—but have endeavored to do my duty fearlessly, and to defend myself against an unjust assault. If the Whigs *in* the Legislature or *out* of the Legislature approve the conduct of the author of this "Card," to that extent, at least, I cannot and will not go with them. If they are disposed to adopt the principles upon which he acted as a part of the code of Whig ethics, then, as a party, they will meet defeat, and defeat they will *deserve*. I said that I believed that the election of the author of this "Card" to the United States Senate would bring disaster and disgrace on the Whig party of the State. I am now more thoroughly convinced of it than ever. His failure to reach that high station, by the arts he adopted, has left enough of vitality in the Party, to enable it to survive the defeat which he aided so greatly to bring upon it, if it will learn a lesson from the experience of its brethren in other sections of the Union, and require *every man to do his duty, and not give aid and comfort to the enemy, especially if he expects to attain to the honors of the Whig Household!*

I ask attention to the letter of Col. Tripp. I have now done with this controversy, unless the author of the "Card" requires more "proofs." If he does, he shall have them.

H. W. MILLER.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Jan. 22, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received yours of the 15th inst., asking me to give you the substance of a declaration made to me by Hon. K. Rayner touching his reasons for refusing his active support to Scott and Graham during the Presidential canvass.

The effort to procure the nomination of Mr. Rayner for the U. S. Senate by the caucus of the Whig members of the Legislature, encountered strong opposition. His course towards Hon. Edward Stanly in the State Convention of 1848, gave great displeasure, especially in this part of the State. This feeling against Mr. Rayner still continues, notwithstanding his repeated declarations of his sincere penitence for his conduct on that occasion; and his course in the late Presidential campaign, caused dissatisfaction among Whigs all over the State. He had, however, a few active friends in the Legislature, who urged his nomination on the ground that he could get the votes of two or three Democrats, and one or two Whigs who would vote for no Scott Whig. To satisfy those who opposed Mr. Rayner on the ground that he had done nothing to secure the vote of the State for Scott and Graham, these friends urged upon us that Mr. Rayner took the course he did in that campaign, by advice of friends, who represented to him, that, as the Legislature was constituted, to take strong hold for Scott would injure his chance to get to the U. S. Senate. Mr. Rayner was in Raleigh himself, actively electioneering for the nomination; and it was whilst his friends were urging these reasons for his not having taken the field for Scott, that I had a casual conversation with him on the subject, in which the conclusion was irresistibly forced upon my mind, that his friends stated truly his reasons for his indifference, namely, that to take strong hold for Scott would injure his chance to get to the Senate. Accordingly I communicated to several persons on different occasions, this conclusion, and in language similar to that used by you in your communication to the Raleigh Register.

It may not be improper that I should here state, that Mr. Rayner was the choice for Senator of but few of the members of the Legislature. He got the nomination in caucus because there were one or two Whigs who would not support any one who had been active for Scott, and because it was urged by his friends that he could get the votes of two or three Democrats. To a good many of the members, voting for him was the "bitterest pill," as they stated, which they ever had to take. I was in the caucus which nominated him, and as it was there agreed that we would support the man who should receive the votes of the majority of the Whig members of the Legislature, I felt bound to vote for him, and did so, in the House of Commons. But after voting for him once, hearing other reports of what he had said to Democrats, of his opposition to Gen. Scott, I inquired, and having heard of his declarations to Wm. R. King, I could not in justice to my convictions of duty vote for Mr. Rayner again. I refused to do so, and am satisfied that I represented truly my constituents. His name was withdrawn, because it was known, that there were other Whigs besides those who refused to vote for him on the second ballot, who would support him no longer.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. H. TRIPP.

H. W. MILLER, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

Railroad Speed.—The express train from Boston to New York, carrying the U. S. mails and the English mails brought by the steamer Europa, made the trip in five hours and five minutes actual running time. The distance is 236 miles, thus showing an average running speed of nearly forty-seven miles an hour; or forty-one miles an hour including stops. That is probably the greatest speed, for any considerable distance, ever made in this country.

The Rev. Dr. DeWitt, in his prayer in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday morning, asked grace for members that their "hands may not be polluted with bribes."

If (says the Richmond Whig) that be true which Prentice tells us of the newly-elected Senator from Indiana, the American Senate will keep fully up to the progressive spirit of the age. It already numbers in its body, a representative of every variety of shade in the politics, and in the social, or class, or moral feelings of the country. One of the California Senators, was, we believe, one of honest Levi's boys; the other displayed a wonderful dexterity in appropriating a fund belonging to Butler county, Ohio, to his own uses. One from another sovereign State, formerly renounced civilization—betook himself in a state of nudity among the savages of the West—and there, by his extraordinary capacity for drinking, acquired among that primitive people a reputation, for which they showed their admiration and envy, by denominating him "Big Drunk." In a certain village in Tennessee, is to be seen a full length portrait of this eminent personage, drawn in nature's regimentals, in which he was wont to exhibit himself to the admiring gaze of the Aborigines. Every other social feature and moral freak in our land had its Senatorial exponent—except that of "playing steamboat"—which at last has asserted its pretensions and had them allowed:

From the Louisville Journal.

John Pettit, who has just been elected to the U. S. Senate by a unanimous vote of the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature, possesses some talent but is perhaps the greatest beast in the State to which he belongs. There is hardly a limit to the number of disgusting incidents in his history that have been related to us. It was but a short time ago that he made, upon a wager, an indecent exposure of his person in an Indiana doggery in the presence of a crowd of persons.—At the same place and on the same occasion, he "played steamboat," as he called it, for the amusement of the crowd—that is, he went down upon all fours, set a pan of water upon his back, got a negro to put a hot iron in it, and then crawled off puffing steamer-fashion. Perhaps he will "play steamboat" at Washington for the entertainment of his brother Senators, and he will unquestionably make as indecent an exposure of his mind in the Senate as he did of his body in the Indiana grog shop.

John Pettit, elected to the U. S. Senate, is John Pettit still. It is not possible for an Indiana Legislature to dignify John Pettit, though it may be very easy for an Indiana Legislature to degrade itself.

FROM THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

The New York Express dislikes Gen. Cass's speech and his resolutions. This is not strange. These contain doctrines far too American for the class of politicians to which the Express belongs. *Boston Post.*

"Too American," says the Post, and as flippantly as a pert child would answer some truth which reproved its folly or its vice. Does the Post suppose itself to be any more of an American than the class of politicians whom it abuses? Are all Democrats American, and all Whigs Anti American? Or is it American to advocate the robbery of foreign territory, the revolutionizing of neighboring republics, and the innovation upon the laws, habits and privileges of a friendly people; and Anti American to oppose all this? Names ought to represent principles, and with us they do. To be an American in our vocabulary, means to love America, its glory, its honor, its good name, at home, abroad and everywhere. To be an American means to mind our own business, and to teach others to mind theirs,—to keep our own hands out of other people's pockets, and to require them to keep their hands out of ours. To steal land in the name of Patriotism—to bully the weak, and to parley and retreat from the strong, as was done under the Polk Administration,—does not look or sound American to us.—As a principle of innovation is not a principle of reform, though the first is often presented in the name of the last, so men may call themselves Americans, and their opinions American, when they are in reality world-wide from either.

A Filibuster's idea of America, in regard to progress, is like that of Rob Roy—

"That they shall take who have the power,
And they shall keep who can."

What some men advocate as partizans, and teach as politicians, they would punish if practised upon them as individuals. Intermeddlers in private life are an abomination, and to lie and steal puts persons, who practice deception and theft, beyond the pale of good society. It is this sort of *Americanism* the Express opposes, and ultra Loco Focos advocate. What we objected to, however, in General Cass's speech, the other day, was not merely the idea that without solicitation from any quarter we have undertaken to be the master of other people's destinies, and to pronounce *ex cathedra* to Great Britain, Spain, Russia, France, Denmark, and Holland, all of which European powers, have a lodgement upon this Continent, or on the islands adjacent to us, what they shall do, and what they shall not do; but the facts relied upon to bolster up "a new code" put forth nominally in the name of President Monroe. We did not like the direct perversion of truth shown in the argument as to the true intent and meaning of this Monroe doctrine, and, if the Boston Post wants to make an issue upon this point, we advise it to turn its batteries against Messrs. Butler, Mason, Clemens, and other distinguished men of the Democratic party who have condemned the Senator from Michigan.

One Andrew Jackson, of whom the Boston Post ought to know something, manifested a true idea of what an American Administration ought to be, when he spoke of "asking nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing wrong." Upon what principle of measurement could General Cass's last speech be made to square with such a rule of Government? or with that higher moral rule laid down in the farewell Address of George Washington? The latter we know to be an obsolete idea with many of the ruling spirits of the time; but we had hoped that the noblest sentiment, ever uttered by Andrew Jackson, had not been altogether banished from the memory of professing Democrats.

The Plea of Self-Defence.—If Cuba be essential to our self-defence, will not Porto Rico and Jamaica be just as essential after Cuba is acquired? Is not Canada just as essential, and then New Brunswick and Nova Scotia? How are we to get them? If our safety depends upon the acquisition of the territory that is next to us, then we shall not be safe till "the whole boundless continent is ours," nor then shall we be safe till the islands are annexed, nor will the islands be safe till the further main land is brought under the stripes and stars. To such absurdity does the plea of self-defence carry us; nowhere short of this can we stop, if we abandon the safe principles which lie at the foundation of republican government.—*Providence Journal.*

A singular affair recently occurred in Salem, Ohio. A dispute had arisen between the Sheriff of that county and the officers of the Farmers' Branch Bank in relation to the amount of taxes the Bank was legally required to pay. The sheriff apparently thinking legal means to settle the question too slow and uncertain, went to the bank with an armed posse, succeeded by a stratagem in getting in, assaulted and beat the officers, and then, breaking open the vault, took out $3,600 the amount claimed for taxes. A high-handed act, truly!

Mr. Fire-Eater Soule.—Well, at last, after many loud notes of preparation, we have the great Filibustering speech, which was to blow up all creation, and enlighten the rest of mankind! We have glanced over it as published in the Washington papers, and have never seen a more impotent affair. It abuses every thing, which has been said or done against the Filibusters—disagrees with Messrs. Mason and Cass in their commendations of the administration—cannot consent to wait for Cuba till the fruit is ripe—must have it forthwith, not by purchase nor war—but by *persuading Spain to grant Cuba her independence!* Wonderful, is'nt it?—*Rich. Whig.*

Drawing the Documents on them.—Our Southern Democratic friends will be somewhat "disgusted" to know the authority that the opponents of the bill lately introduced into the Legislature of New York for the transit of slaves through that State, have adduced to defeat it, and we learn with considerable prospect of success. This authority is represented as having taken the friends of the bill a-back completely. It is nothing less than the edict of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, incorporated into a resolution offered in the Legislature of New York as follows:

"Resolved, That every citizen, friendly to our republican institutions, State and National, should feel impelled by a sense of duty to "resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, *under whatever shape or color it may be made.*

The Baltimore American says that the great straight line railroad from Baltimore through Cincinnati to St. Louis is in steady progress of construction. From St. Louis to Cincinnati the whole line is under contract. Between Cincinnati and Parkersburg the middle division of the Cincinnati, Hillsborough and Parkersburg Railroad will be let to contractors on the first of February ensuing.

American Rail Road Iron.—The New York Banker's Circular learns from a well authenticated statement that American Railroad Iron, manufactured from American pig, is in quality superior, by almost 3 to 1, to the imported article. The following is the test furnished by the engineers of the Reading Rail Road—a route better calculated than any other in the United States, to try the qualities of iron rails:

Annual wear of English iron	4 1-10 per cent.
Annual wear of American iron	1 4-10 "
Difference in favor of American	2 7-10

On lines principally for the conveyance of passengers, the wear is not so great, consequently the difference in favor of American iron is less; but the average disparity is about 2 to 1 in the wear, being the difference in cost for repairs. The Lowmoor iron, which stands highest in the estimation of our rail road managers, is far inferior in tenacity to ordinary American iron in use.

Brandy and Cigars.—During the calendar year this city imported cigars to the amount of $1,878,741, and other ports, say 40 per cent. of the whole, would swell the total to $3,131,216. This city also imported, in 1852, French cogniac and other brandies of the value of $1,494,635, which would be swelled at other ports, allowing New York figures to represent 60 per cent. only of the whole, to $2,487,161. So much in value was brought into the country, and probably the quantity consumed entered the mouths of our citizens.—*N. Y. Express.*

Betting on Elections.—The State of Ohio has a stringent law to restrain the practice of betting on elections. Under this law, as enforced by a judicial decision made at Columbus last week, any person can, after the lapse of six months from the time of the payment, sue for in action of debt and in his own name, and recover any moneys that have been won on an election. The loser has six months to recover back his money. If he fails to do so in that time, any other person may sue for and put the cash in his own pocket.

Two workmen met with violent deaths on Saturday morning at the Mount Clare depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by being crushed between the cars. The immense increase of the business of the road has rendered the spacious grounds of the company at Mount Clare altogether insufficient for the safe movement of the scores of locomotives constantly traversing the tracks, and it is a matter of wonder that there are not more accidents. The extensive Camden street depot will soon be ready for the business of the roads, covering about ten acres of ground, when these accidents will doubtless be less frequent.
Balt. Republican.

POETRY.

For the Fayetteville Observer.—By Thomas J. Shields, formerly of Moore County.

A NEGRO SONG.

'Twas on de rice plantation,
In the Norf Carlina State,
Dis darkie used to labor
'Till in de ebening late:
And when at night returning
From de workings ob de day,
De niggers would assemble
To hear de Banjo play—
He touch de strings so lightly,
Dat de music was so sweet,
De darkies fell to dancing,
And a patting ob dar feet.

De old hound dog was barking
At a 'possum up de tree,
De Jonny-cake was baking,
And da tought da'd hab a spree,
Den all de darkies caper,
While I de Banjo play,
Da still kept up dar dancing
Until it was near day.
He touch de strings, &c.

But, in de morning early,
When ole massa blow his horn,
De darkies turn out quickly
To dar hoeing ob de corn:
And he did gib us brandy
At de Crismus holiday,
To make us all so happy,
While I de Banjo play.
I touch de strings, &c.

Hoe-cake we had in plenty,
Wid de best ob 'simmon beer,
And Jonny-cake on Sundays,
Wid yam taters all de year:
Hog meat we seldom tasted,
But we had de finest coon,
And we did allers cotch him
By de torch light ob de moon.
I touch de strings, &c.

Dar *tar kill* was a burning,
And de tar it run so well,
Ole massa got so tipsy,
Dat into de *pit* he fell.
Dar in de tar he flounder,
Like a turkle in de mire,
Had he lay dar berry long
I beliebe he had expire.
I touch de strings, &c.

THO J. SHIELDS.

Osceola, Missouri, Jan'y 6, 1853.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1853.

The nomination of Judge Badger for a seat on the Supreme Bench, attracts much attention in and about the walls of the Senate. The high standing of the nominee, his judicial learning and experience, and his agreeable and social qualities, are all in his favor. But that there is a strong opposition to his confirmation is evident from the sensitive speech of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the new Senator from Alabama, on Monday, who comes from the circuit of the proposed judge. I have been told, on good authority, that the decision will probably depend on the action of the freesoil Senators—Messrs. Sumner, Wade, Hale and Chase—they holding the balance of power. It will be remembered that early in the session, these Senators were left out of the standing committees, as not belonging to either of the great parties. But as they have the reputation of being amiable gentlemen, it is not supposed that they "bear malice." Nevertheless, the result is a matter of extreme doubt.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 26.

Health of Vice President King.—We learn by private telegraphic despatches received in this city, that the Hon. William R. King on Saturday last arrived at Key West, where he purposes remaining for the present; being deterred, we presume, from proceeding to Havana on account of the prevailing sickness at that place. We regret to add that the health of Mr. King has not improved.—*Nat. Intell.*

The Charleston Courier says, "those who saw Mr. King at Key-West represent him as being in a very precarious condition, and even go so far as to express their apprehensions that he cannot survive many weeks."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "It is worthy of remark that the sister of Gen. Pierce and widow of the late Gen. John McNeil, for whose relief the House yesterday passed a special bill by an overwhelming majority, had been in vain pressing her claim in Congress for years past—ever since the death of her gallant and really estimable husband. The good fortune of her brother, however, has happily influenced her fortunes also; for her hitherto hopeless prayer was granted 'with a rush,' immediately after being brought before the House."

Col. Lillington, the able and patriotic Senator from Rowan, stands prominently before the public as a suitable person to be run for Congress, in the Rowan District.

It is estimated that the total loss of property by fire in California for the last three years, amounts to sixty millions of dollars;—more than has been destroyed by fire in all the rest of the United States for the last ten years.

There were 21,191 Post Offices in the United on the 1st of November—6,711 mail routes, with an aggregate length of 214,284 miles and employing 5,206 contractors. The annual cost of transporting the mails on these routes was $3,[illegible]971, or about 6 7-10 cents per mile.

The people of Maryland are calling loudly for the reissuing of notes of less than five dollars by their State banks. The law prohibiting the circulation of small notes goes into effect after March next, and already great inconvenience is experienced for the want of small change.

The Centre of the Republic, according to a Cincinnati writer of the Times, is just west of the Ohio River, in Ohio. Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, calculated the centre. In 1790 the centre was near the line of York and Adams County, Pennsylvania. Then it passed into the edge of Virginia, bending toward the South,—then ascended north into Pennsylvania; in 1840, it was a little east of Marietta, Ohio, and in 1850 a little west of the Ohio. Its course is said to be toward Dayton, and finally towards the mouth of the Missouri.

Fires in London.—The report of the London Brigade shows that for the year ending the week previous to January 1st, there were one hundred thousand fires in London, with a loss of ten millions of dollars. The loss of lives was proportionally great.

India Rubber Horse Shoes are now manufactured from India rubber. They are said to be as durable as iron. Having all the toughness without the brittleness of iron, they will be of equal service, while devoid of the danger of breaking when the horse in motion.

A change has taken place in the fashion of men's garments. Overcoats and frock coats are made to reach the knees, and the pantaloons are full and long. The bobtails now sported by "Young America," reaching down nowhere, and the tight trowsers, (such a saving in cloth to the tailors,) must yield to common sense, and ordinary decorum.

The New York Mirror says, the bridal chamber of the St. Nicholas was first occupied by a Californian and his wife, who took possession of it on Friday and sailed for Europe on Saturday—time of occupation 24 hours; bill $150.

Uncle Tom's Cabin as a Sabbath School Book.—The Pittsburg Despatch states that the cheap edition of Mrs. Stowe's work has been introduced as a Sabbath school book in the school of the Liberty street Methodist Episcopal Church, in that city. Some opposition is made, but the majority are in favor of the step.

The children who read that work and live up to it will become more inveterate as *story*-tellers (not in the Pickwickian, but the opprobrious sense of the term) than the Spartan boy was persistent as a thief, who kept the stolen calf under his clothes, and allowed him to knaw out his vitals, sooner than disclose the theft. Some old divine out West, has said that "Uncle Tom" is the best concocted lie of the nineteenth century. If so, shan't we have a brood of young ones that would put even Mrs. Opie to flight, with all her ponderous volumes?—*Boston Chronicle.*

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe received, last week, from her publishers, Messrs. Jewett & Co., of Boston, the sum of $10,000, this being her second payment as copy-right on Uncle Tom's Cabin, making upwards of $20,000 received by her in nine months.

Race of a Madman.—John Madden, an Irishman, living in Warren, while in a state of *delirium tremens* last week Thursday morning, left his family of children whom the mother had entrusted to his charge for a few days, and taking off his boots and stockings, and coat, which he left by the way side, ran from Warren to Spencer, a distance of twelve miles before he was overtaken, although immediately after he left, he was hotly pursued with horses and carriages. The race occurred during the severe storm of that morning and when Madden was overtaken, his feet and legs were badly frozen, and his feet much lacerated by contact with the frozen earth. His flight through West Brookfield, Brookfield, and East Brookfield, in the face of the storm, and almost in a state of nudity, is described as frightful, while his speed was almost that of a deer. He was taken back to Warren, and upon being asked where he was going he said he "*guessed* he was going to sign the pledge."—*Barre Gazette.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee has files of the "Z altoca," published at Jalapa, as late as th ultimo.

On the 30th, the National Guard at Jalapa, under the command of Don Patricio Nava, pronounced in favor of the revolutionary plan of Guadalajara. The insurgents compelled the Town Council to assemble, which adopted their plan. Invitations were sent to Gen. Mendoza and Gov. Palacio to join the rebels. The former refused, the reply of the latter had not been received, but the Council determined to proceed to the election of another Governor, in case Palacio should decline uniting with them.

A vessel which left Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. reports that the city and castle had pronounced in favor of the revolution on the evening of the 28th Dec., but things were quiet when she left.

There were some 1600 troops at Vera Cruz, and repairs were making to the fortifications.

The cities of Jalapa, Cordova, and Tehuantepec had pronounced in favor of the Guadalajara platform.

The revolutionary movement had reached the city and State of San Luis de Potosi.

Order and the power of the Central Government had been restored in Aguas Calientes.

Letters from Guaymas state that the remainder of De Raousset's expedition had been dispersed.

The above is the substance of the latest accounts from Mexico, received per mail, by way of New Orleans. The details of the movements referred to are uninteresting, and it does not appear that they caused any bloodshed. Their importance, however, is enhanced by a telegraphic communication received last night, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 12th inst., which represents the Republic throughout to be in a state of the greatest disorder and consternation. President Arista had resigned the Presidency and privately left the city. His troops, it is said, were routed; and Senor Cevallos, President of the Supreme Court, had established a temporary Government. So that, it would seem, another crisis in the affairs of Mexico has been reached, but how to be passed time alone can determine. One of the leading objects of the revolution, we believe, is a reformation of the Tariff.—*Nat. Int.*

The Japan Expedition.—The Boston Post publishes the following extract from a letter received from a gentleman who has just returned to this country from a trip to China, relative to the feelings of the Japanese toward the expedition expected from the United States:

"I was informed by a gentleman, a native of Japan, that the Emperor is ready for the American expedition. He exhibited a letter to me which he had just received from one of his countrymen, then on the island of Jeddo. The people kept a strict lookout all over the coast; and their fires were already burning on the mountains at night in order to be prepared in case the squadron should appear at night. One million of soldiers are ready and at hand. The coast is all set with guns, while in the bay of Jeddo, where the fleet is expected, there are countless war junks, and the whole bay is surrounded with innumerable forts. The expedition will find the Japanese much better soldiers than they anticipate. The presents had better have been left at home. A trade will not be opened with that country, except by force."

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Neal, a free negro, charged with abducting slaves from Maryland, was today taken in charge by the police. When near Chester, a crowd of blacks rushed upon the officers and prevented them from putting Neal on the cars. More officers have been sent down to assist in the execution of the law. Great excitement prevails, and a serious riot is anticipated.

A later account says that the negro was taken back to Philadelphia by writ of habeas corpus.

A female teacher of a school that stood on the banks of a quiet English stream once wished to communicate to her pupils an idea of faith. While she was trying to explain the meaning of the word, a small covered boat glided in sight along the stream. Seizing upon the incident for an illustration, she exclaimed:

"If I were to tell you that there was a leg of mutton in that boat you would believe me, would you not, even without seeing it yourselves?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the scholars.

"Well, that is faith," said the schoolmistress.

The next day, in order to test their recollection of the lesson, she inquired:

"What is faith?"

"A leg of mutton in a boat!" was the answer shouted from all parts of the school-room.

A Cincinnati editor being asked "what is the news?" replied: Sir, I sell my news at thirty cents a week, or five cents a copy—don't bother me.

DEMONSTRATION OF NATIVE TALENT.

THE undersigned lately organized Band, under the guidance of the distinguished Professor Locke, intend to give their first INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT, in the Fayetteville Hotel, on the evening of the 31st inst.

The aim of this enterprise in the field of art not being a sordid speculation, we invite the lovers of music to meet our expectations, whereby they will encourage us and at the same time prove that North Carolina does not deserve the sobriquet, "behind the age."

From our part, we promise to make it our task to afford to the audience a good entertainment, and to the connoisseurs a recreation of the soul.

The proceeds of the Concert will be applied to purchasing Instruments for the Band.

Admission—Single Gentleman, 50 cents: Gentleman and Lady, 75 cents; Gentleman and two Ladies, $1.

FAYETTEVILLE CONCORDIA SOCIETY.

January 27, 1853. 63

IRISH PLANTING POTATOES.

88 BARRELS just received, in prime order, for sale by W. L. KINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 25, 1853. 63-6t

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Monroe doctrine, the acquisition of Cuba, the encroachments of Great Britain, &c. formed the subject of warm debate between Messrs. Soule, Cass, Seward, Mallory, Gwin, Hale, Mason, Underwood, Shields, Butler, Davis, Dawson, Mangum and others. The object of the two first named Senators, with a few others, seems to be to stir up a bad feeling and perhaps a war against the rest of the world. They are resisted by several of their party—Butler, Mason, and others.

On Thursday, Mr. Cass called up his resolution of inquiry whether it was not necessary to take some action relative to the violation of the Bulwer and Clayton treaty, by the establishment of a British colony, at Belize, Honduras.

Mr. Mangum was in favor of its lying over until the next session, when, he said, Mr. Clayton would be here himself, and could speak in his own defence. He said that the resolution looked to a war with the most powerful nation of the earth, and spoke against its adoption.

Mr. Cass replied. He did not seek to bring about a war between the United States and other nations; but he nevertheless hoped we should have a war whenever the same was found to be necessary for the vindication of the honor of the country. To say that he desired war now was untrue; on the contrary, he hoped it would never be necessary. He contended, however, that a neglect of such outrages as had lately occurred would necessarily embroil us in war.

The resolution was adopted. It directs the Foreign Committee to inquire and report on the subject.

The Pacific rail road bill was then debated.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the New York Branch Mint bill was rejected.

On Thursday, the committee of Ways and Means reported against Mr. Stanly's bill to pay the States the 4th instalment of the surplus (withheld in 1837.) The bill was then [illegible] 105 to 72.

New York City.—The expenses of the city government of New York are three or four millions a year, we believe, and are "progressing" in the genuine spirit of Locofocoism. The Sun says, "In 1851, the expenditures for street cleaning were $185,000; in 1852 they increased $105,000. [illegible] the increase was $95,000; for [illegible] Expenses," $230,000; for City [illegible] Department, $258,000; for Streets, $154,000, or more than double the expenditures in [illegible] $25,000. For Printing, from $45,000 to $70,000, or nearly double. On the simple article of stationery, the increase was over $8,000; on salaries, the increase was nearly $21,000."

We have said very little, if any thing, respecting the nomination of Mr. Badger for the Supreme Bench. While we should have preferred a different person, Judge Hopkins, of Mobile, no one questions the fitness of Mr. Badger for the distinguished post. As to the objections urged by the Locofocos, that he does not reside in the Circuit, and that his nomination is made by a President about to retire from office—may they not be upset by reference to the practice of the Locofocos themselves? Did they not appoint a Judge residing in Virginia for a District in Arkansas, &c? Why need [illegible] think about the importance of [illegible] them? But this whole pretension of [illegible] for qualification is the poorest [illegible] and springs from the paltriest motives. There is no sense, no wisdom, no justice in it—[illegible] the poor fetch of the ignorant demagogue [illegible] office-seeker. The man best qualified [illegible] fittest man for public station. As to Mr. Badger's nomination by a retiring President—a nomination was made last session, before the [illegible] election,—and disregarded by the Senate. It was the imperative duty of the President to make another nomination. If the vacancy had occurred a day or two before the 4th of March—the public service would not have suffered [illegible] much by waiting for the new President, [illegible] have been proper [illegible] in deferring [illegible] nomination. But how have the Locos acted? Did not a vacancy happen on the Supreme Bench [illegible] of Van Buren's Administration, [illegible] on the last day, or rather night of [illegible] session make a nomination, and was not the nomination pushed through even after midnight [illegible] quorum, by the expiring party? [illegible] Whigs [illegible] ever be guilty of such indecency, [illegible] join in denouncing them.

In a party aspect, the confirmation of Mr. Badger for the Bench may be injurious to the Whig party of North Carolina—and we fear, that that consideration is likely to have more weight with the [illegible] party in the Senate than the acknowledged ability and fitness of Mr. B. for the office. Now we are willing to forego any party advantages that may accrue from his retaining his present post, in consideration of gaining an able, [illegible] and incorruptible man for the Supreme Court—where such men are much needed. But we have no party feelings on the subject.

Rich. Whig.

It is understood that the formation of Gen. Pierce's Cabinet is referred to a majority of the members of the State Legislatures and of Congressmen, who are to present the candidates—Gen. Pierce is to choose and then they are to have a negative upon his choice. The General seems to have great difficulty in pleasing them. Every man that he has expressed a preference for has been rejected by some strong wing of the party, it is said, except Senator Hunter, and he won't accept.

Washington Irving, while at Mount Vernon the other day, remarked that he remembered seeing Gen. Washington in New York, when he was about five years of age, and while the General was passing through the street, accompanied by a crowd, young Irving was attended by his nurse, an honest Scotchwoman. The woman forced her way up to the General, leading her child by the hand, and approaching, addressed him—"Your honor, here is a bairn that is called after you." The General paused, and placing his hand upon the boy's head, gave him his blessing. Mr. Irving states that he has a distinct recollection of the whole scene—which occurred in the year 1787.

Virginia Improvements.—We noticed yesterday that the House of Delegates of Virginia had before them a bill for extending the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road, from Orange to Lynchburg. We have now the satisfaction of announcing that the bill passed the House at evening session of Tuesday by a vote of 84 to 42, after an amendment, making Charlottsville a point on the route.

It is thus that the Virginia Legislature is winning golden honors to itself for its prompt and manly and just action in regard to works of internal improvement in the State. This road thus extending from Alexandria to Lynchburg, meets there with the road to Knoxville, and thence to Nashville and Memphis, and will ultimately be extended to Mobile and New Orleans—making the great chain of rail road from the extreme South to the North.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

The Coal Mines—A New Movement.—We have much pleasure in copying the following portions of the Report of the Engineer of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, to the Annual Meeting held in Wilmington last week, with the decided endorsement thereof by Gen. Harllee, the President of the Company:—

"I cannot close this Report without calling your attention to a route for a Branch of your Road, which I consider worthy of consideration, and as offering extraordinary inducements for its construction. It is known that recent examinations and discoveries by scientific and capable men, have resulted in establishing, almost beyond doubt, the high value, superior quality, and almost inexhaustible quantity of coal on the Deep River and its tributaries. The transportation of Coal by Railway, even for a much greater distance, and under more unfavorable circumstances, is now a settled question; and there are but few Coal fields in our country which are not connected with market by Railway.

"At the late session of the Legislature of North Carolina, a Charter was granted for the construction of a Railroad from Fayetteville to these Coal fields; and measures will soon be adopted for its construction. An examination of the map with a view to the selection of a route for a Railway from the Sea Board to the Coal fields, will point out the Ridge route on the Western side of the Cape Fear River, *and running through or near Fayetteville*, as the shortest and best *natural route*; and your Road occupies this route for a distance of about 50 miles, and the remaining distance of 90 miles or less, to a connection with the proposed Road from Fayetteville, will pass over an almost unbroken ridge between the waters of the Cape Fear and Lumber Rivers. On your Road, this traffic would only encounter maximum grades of 15 feet per mile, and it is believed these grades may be extended to the mines.

"These Coal fields *cannot be reached by any other route within the same distance, and by no other route can as light grades be used.* In addition to this, the terminal arrangements, with a water front of nearly 1½ miles in length, on which, at a small cost, wharves can be constructed to water of sufficient depth for the largest class of vessels which can enter this port, render it peculiarly adapted to this species of traffic. While the construction of this work, from the inexhaustible quantity of Coal supposed to be in the mines, will not damage other works already projected and commenced, it will add materially to the resources and receipts of your Company, on a comparatively unproductive portion of the Road, and unite by the indissoluble tie of mutual interest, the largest and most prosperous towns in North Carolina.

"Respectfully submitted.

"L. J. FLEMMING,
"R's. Eng. W. & M. R. R."

Statement of the comparative distances from Norfolk, Charleston, and Wilmington to the Coal Fields of North Carolina.

From Charleston via North Eastern and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads,	208	miles.
From Norfolk via Seaboard and Roanoke and Gaston and Raleigh Railroads,	217	"
From Wilmington via Fayetteville,	125	"
From Beaufort,	185	"

Extract from Report of Gen. Harllee, President.

"The allusion of Mr. Fleming to a line to the Coal Fields of North Carolina, and bringing to view Rail Road communication by Fayetteville, with grades of only 15 feet to the mile are worthy of the highest consideration.

"The immense impulse given to every branch of trade and industry by opening a cheap communication to these mines cannot now be estimated, and the increased business on a portion of our road can scarcely be calculated. By our Charter we have the authority to construct branches in this State, and it is well worth firm attention to consider its advantages at the proper time.

"Our first duty, however, is to build our road, stock it, and put it in operation."

It is certainly a source of great gratification to find that Wilmington is at last alive to its own interest (for we presume that these demonstrations are not made without the concurrence of the influential citizens of that town, but probably at their instance.) It is so manifestly the interest of Wilmington to unite with us in the effort to reach the Coal Fields, that we have been astonished at the indifference and even hostility manifested at first. We trust that that is all past, and that Wilmington is willing to reach the coal fields *through* Fayetteville, now that her own Engineer shows that it is the shortest and best route, with 50 miles of rail road already built, (and only 90 more to be built;) that it will not damage the River improvement; that it will make her existing rail road more profitable; and finally will bind Wilmington and Fayetteville together "by the indissoluble tie of mutual interest."

We present these extracts to our townsmen and all interested in the projected rail road from this place to the mines, with much pleasure, asking their earnest consideration of the great results which will follow a connection with Wilmington, with the coal region, and thence with Greensborough, and the Central Rail Road. And it will be a reproach to the State if the whole West be not speedily brought within the range of those works, by a road from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, penetrating the great Mississippi Valley. The effect of any one of these rail roads upon the prosperity of Fayetteville would, we have no doubt, (for all experience proves it,) be to double the trade and the value of property here. But we will not pretend to estimate the importance of all of these combined. All we will say is, that if Fayetteville fails to do her whole duty in view of such results, she will deserve to be obliterated from the map.

High Prices.—The Naval Store men of this part of the State, (and their name is legion,) are coining money out of the pine trees. Soft Turpentine is selling at Wilmington at $3 90 to $4 per barrel, hard at $2 10 to $2 30; Spirits at 63 to 65; Tar at 2 10 to 2 15; Rosin at 1 10 to 1 30. These prices are 100 to 150 per cent. above low prices, at which, however, the business was among the most profitable followed in this part of the State. Prices in this market are not so high, of course, by about the cost of transportation.

No wonder that $150 to $175 hire is paid for hands. A good hand at the above prices will earn $500 to $800 per annum, we suppose.

Melancholy Casualty.—We regret to learn, that on Thursday night last, Capt. James Wilkinson, of this town, was lost from the Steamer Southerner, of which he was the Captain, whilst on the way up the river, about 2 miles above Elizabeth Town. Passing along the boat's guards, he is supposed to have slipped upon the ice which had formed there, and plunged into the river.—The boat was immediately stopped, and every effort made to rescue him, but he was neither seen nor heard, probably having passed under the boat, or been struck by the wheel. The night was intensely cold.

What adds to the sadness of this calamity, is the fact that he had been married only a few weeks ago; and further, that he was the only surviving child of his widowed mother.

The Washington Union is out against the confirmation of Mr. Badger's nomination to the Bench of the Supreme Court. First on the ground that Mr. B. is not a resident of the circuit in which the vacancy exists. That was no objection to the appointment of Mr. Peter V. Daniel, a Virginia Locofoco, as Judge of the Arkansas circuit. And it is still less a valid objection now, as it is understood that the Judges will soon be relieved of Circuit duty, and be confined to the bench of the Supreme Court only.

But, says the Union, Mr. Badger is a federalist. Well, was not Chief Justice Taney a federalist when Gen. Jackson appointed him to the same high station? But, according to the Union and its associate organs, all Whigs are Federalists, and therefore no Whig should be appointed a Judge. And that is the meaning of the Union.

The Union says further that it regards Mr. Badger as the "deadly enemy" of the constitution of the United States! And that "he is ignorant of the civil law—the local law of Louisiana." We suspect it is more knavery than ignorance which prompts the Union to make such charges.

"Bishop Ives of North Carolina has formally abjured Protestantism," is one of the items of news by steamer Arctic, just arrived from Europe. Another paper has it, "Bishop Ives embraced the Catholic religion at Rome." There is, therefore, no longer any doubt, (as there has been but little for some weeks past,) of the strange course of this prelate.

Since the above was in type, we find the following paragraph from the Paris "Univers":—

"A general subject of conversation at Rome, is the recent conversion, to the Catholic faith, of Dr. Ives, the Anglican Bishop of Carolina, in the United States. Dr. Ives had for a long time embraced Puseyite opinions, and felt strong sympathy for the Catholic religion, which had subjected him to much remonstrance. Since he has been at Rome, he has put himself in relation with Monsignor Gill, the Catholic Bishop of Virginia, U. S., and addressed himself to Monsignor Talbot, the private cameriae of the Pope, in order to make his solemn abjuration, and publicly profess Catholicism.

"This ceremony took place on the 26th Dec., the Pope in person administering the sacrament to the convert. Dr. Ives, in abandoning the Episcopal Church of the United States, has given up a very advantageous position. His wife at first warmly opposed his intention, but it is said that she now begins to defend him against the attacks of some Protestant ministers who accompanied the Bishop to Rome."

Levi Silliman Ives, D. D. L. L. D. the twenty-fifth Bishop, in the order of appointment, of the Episcopal Church of the United States, is a native of Vermont, and was originally settled as a minister, over a Congregationalist Society, in the county of St. Lawrence, in this State. The effect of forming certain acquaintanceships and intimacies, at that time, was to direct his attention to the Episcopal Church, which, abandoning his Congregational flock, he entered and came to this city. Here he married a daughter of the venerable Bishop Hobart, and was settled as Rector of St. Luke's Church, in Hudson Street. On Thursday, September 22d, 1831, he was consecrated Bishop of North Carolina, in Trinity Church, Philadelphia. At the time of his defection from the Protestant faith, he had been Bishop twenty-one years, and was the third, living, in the order of consecration.—*N. Y. Express.*

Coal.—The Newark Advertiser says that "the single article of coal annually transported coastwise and in canal boats is in sufficient bulk to furnish full cargoes to four times the quantity of all the American tonnage employed in foreign commerce; affording probably a livelihood to a greater number of persons than the latter.

The proprietors of the Pacific lines of Steamers, at New York, have purchased 2500 acres of the Cumberland coal lands, intending to get their own supplies of coal by way of Westernport. They would have done much better to have purchased on Deep River, even if they had to build a rail road to the Coast to transport their coal.

We learn from the Report of Mr. Flemming, the Engineer of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, that 88 miles of that road are completed, and in use—41 from Wilmington and 47 from Manchester. It is expected that about 35 miles more will be finished by the 1st of July next, which will reduce the staging to less than 40 miles; and will probably induce most of the through travel to pass over the road instead of taking the steamers to Charleston.

Mr. Flemming says,

"Good pine lands, adjacent to the line of the Road, have advanced since its commencement from fifty cents to an average price of *four dollars per acre*; and heavy investments have been made by active and energetic men, who are making extensive preparations for the production of Naval Stores and Timber. With the necessary machinery and cars for its prompt transportation, there is but little doubt that fifty thousand barrels of Naval Stores, and twenty millions feet of Timber and Lumber, in addition to other productions, will be placed on the Road within the current year."

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Co. adjourned *sine die* yesterday evening. Gen. W. W. Harllee, was unanimously re-elected President, and the following gentlemen unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: John A. Taylor, Henry Nutt, N. N. Nixon and Thos. D. Walker, of Wilmington; Alfred Smith, of Columbus; J. Eli Gregg, of Marion, S. C.; G. I. W. McCall and E. W. Charles, of Darlington; Warren A. Muldrow and John B. Moore, of Sumter districts.

Wilmington Journal.

We understand that Col. Alexander Murchison, of this county, has been appointed President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and that he has accepted the appointment. The salary is $2000, and he is required to devote his whole time to the work.

The Senatorial Question.—The National Intelligencer, in replying to a card of Governor Foote's, claiming the power to appoint a Senator, quotes the following passage from a report of Mr. Felix Grundy of Tennessee to the Senate. Mr. Grundy is speaking of the decision in the Lanman case, which, according to this construction, settles the question as to the contingency in which the Governor can appoint.

"This decision seems to have been generally acquiesced in since that time; nor is it intended by the committee to call its correctness in question. The principle asserted in that case is, that the Legislature of a State, by making elections themselves, shall provide for all vacancies which must occur *at stated and known periods*; and that the expiration of a regular term of service is not such a contingency as is embraced in the third section of the first article of the Constitution."

Gen. Sam Houston has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by nearly a unanimous vote of the Legislature of Texas.

Wm. Wright, Loco, has been elected Senator in Congress from New Jersey, to succeed Miller, Whig.

The N. Y. Tribune says that the canals of that State could be sold for at least twenty millions of dollars over and above every debt that the State owes in the world. And that too on condition that the purchasers should widen the Erie canal, and never exact higher tolls than at present.

The tolls on the canals for the year 1852 amounted to $3,178,222.

It is also stated that the railroad capacity of the State is not equal to the business of the State, nor would it be if the rail road lines were doubled in number, between New York City and the lakes.

Liberal Donation.—Maxwell Chambers, Esq. of Salisbury, as we learn from the Rowan Whig, has given $35,000 to Davidson College in this State.

At the last accounts from California, Flour was selling at 35 to 40 cents per lb.

Who Struck Billy Patterson?—The Hon. J. M. H. Beale, Member of Congress from Virginia, has published a reply to Dr. Hawks's Lecture on the revolutionary History of North Carolina. Mr. Beale claims the credit of the first revolutionary measure for Virginia, and locates it in Shenandoah county.

The city Councils of Norfolk, Va. have subscribed $200,000 to the proposed rail road between that place and Petersburg.

From Europe.—The Arctic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst.

Cotton had a drooping tendency, but without any actual change of price. Sales of three days 17,000 bales. Flour dull.

The State of Arkansas owes the United States of principal and interest on certain trust funds which she borrowed, $1,014,056. She has not paid the interest since 1842.

Large Hogs.—D. C. Moore, of Duplin county, killed 7 hogs on the 18th inst., which weighed 642, 572, 558, 552, 518, 465, 435. Total 3742. Average 534 4-7 lbs. Average age 27½ months.

The Seminoles.—The committee on Indian Affairs has reported in favor of prompt and decisive measures to rid Florida of the 500 Seminoles who refuse to remove West. Another Seminole war may therefore be expected. At the last accounts the Indians had fled to parts unknown.

New York Democracy.—The National (N. Y.) Democrat abuses the Democratic Comptroller of New York for giving to the Evening Post a contract for advertising at about twice the amount of the bid of the Democrat, and that too after advertising for proposals! The Democrat's politics are Hunker; those of the Post and the Comptroller, Barnburning.

More Corruption.—We cannot understand how the people of New York can for a day tolerate the corruption which the papers of that city openly impute to their public officers. Besides cases which we have heretofore noticed, we find three in one paper of last week. One charges that Judge Morris had interfered to suspend, if not to prevent, sentence against the rowdies who lately broke in upon a committee meeting in Tammany Hall, and beat the members of the committee, nearly killing some of them. The parties,—Judge, rowdies, and committee,—are all Locofocos, the Judge and the rowdies belonging to one faction of the party, and the committee to another. The rowdies had been tried before another court and convicted, and before sentence was passed Judge Morris interfered to save his friends from the penitentiary. *The Judge is elected by the people.* Hence his care of these friends, who voted for him.

Another case was the *private* sale by the city authorities of a lot for $12,000, which had been publicly valued by the assessors at $25,000, and is said to be worth $35,000.

The third was another *private* sale of property valued at $300,000, for $160,000. One member of the Council moved to have the sale at public auction, and he was supported by one other. All the others voted down the motion, which was not even allowed to appear on the minutes.

But all this is equalled by practices which prevail in the U. S. government, as may be seen by the following extract from a speech of Mr. Hale of N. H. in the Senate on Tuesday last:—

"There is a practice, Mr. President, as has been ascertained upon the highest authority, which prevails even with regard to this body, by which money is obtained from individuals by the claim agents by whom we are continually surrounded when we walk and when we sit down. These claim agents, sir, have a practice of representing to the sailors in our ships-of-war upon a foreign coast, that it is necessary to employ them in order to get their pay. I am informed by the Secretary of the Navy that he has had orders presented to him, where as much as sixty dollars have been charged and received for procuring the signature of the Secretary to a paper, which it is just as much a matter of course for him to affix as it is for the clerk to read the Senate journal every morning. And, sir, when he heard of the facts, and called the agent before him to inquire why it was that he charged this money to the sailors, what was the answer which he received? Why, sir, the agent very coolly said, "I do not know, Mr. Secretary, as it is any of your business; that is the way we get our living." I am told that this practice prevails very extensively, and that sailors are swindled in that way, besides the way to which I called the attention of the Senate a day or two since.

"An officer who is now in this city, of a highly honorable character, remarked to me in reference to the act which was passed last year, that he did not see why the bill did not cover the whole, and include compensation to those who served in California and Mexico, and other places, before 1850, as well as those who served after that time. He said he mentioned this in the presence of one of these claim agents. "Why," said he, "it is the easiest thing in the world; you just raise a fund, and I can put it through for you," or words to that effect. "But," said this officer, "I will not raise anything for any such a purpose; I would lose everything I have in the world before I would do it." "Then, sir," said the agent to him with an oath, "you never will get a cent if you do not raise a fund to be devoted to the agent—not one cent."

"Now, Mr. President, we are about passing this bill to provide against senators selling themselves, but we are sold outside; we are sold by these agents who surround us daily; and the atmosphere of pestilence and death that attended the lice and the frogs that overswept the land of Egypt is purity itself when compared to the presence of these claim agents that infest the purlieus of this government. Our influence, our countenance, our affections, and everything is bartered and sold by these agents who block up your Capitol and block up the avenues to the departments; and it has got so now, sir, that even the sailor cannot get his pay for doing his duty without the approbation and intervention of an agent who is to get it for him. These are facts, which I am told upon the highest authority; they are facts which can be substantiated before a committee of this body to-morrow. I got some of them from testimony of the Secretary of the Navy, given under oath before a committee of this house today. I am told, further, sir, that the thing has been carried to such an extent that it has come down almost to a focus. Here is the great fountain of filth that sends out streams of corruption all over the land. I am told that now an honest merchant cannot get his vessel entered at the port of New York and pay his duties at the custom-house until he gets an agent to steer him through, who is to be paid a certain per centage."

A letter from Washington says that Mr. Hale's allusion to the agent who collected large sums from sailors, referred to Mr. J. K. Walker, Private Secretary of President Polk. The Secretary of the Navy says if Walker had received all the fees which were demanded, they would have amounted to $80,000.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 25th January, by D. W. Jackson, Esq. Mr. P. A. TEW to Miss K. M. STRICKLIN.

In Moore county, on Wednesday evening the 26th ult., by the Rev. Wm. B. Hogshead, Mr. EDWARD C. CHAMBERS of Montgomery, to Miss ANNA JANE, daughter of Wm. C. Campbell, Esq.

In Anson county, on the 21st instant, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. BENJ. F. HEADEN, of Chatham county, to Miss CHARLOTTE, daughter of Gen. James M. Waddill, of Wadesborough.

In Anson county, on the 23d inst., by Rev. Edmund Davis, D. M. TESPERMAN, Esq., of Olive Branch, to Miss CERENA, daughter of Elijah Covington.

In Anson county, on the 24th inst., by A. Moore, Esq., Mr. LAWRENCE HORNE, to Miss EMMA, daughter of Wm. Hubbard, all of Anson.

In Anson county, on the 13th inst., by N. M. Hubbard, Esq., Mr. ISHAM DAVIS, to Miss MARY, daughter of James Hubbard.

DIED,

In Columbus county, on the 23d inst., SARAH JERNIGAN, aged about 90 years, formerly of Duplin county. Also, in said county, on the same day, Mr. SAMUEL SWINDELL, formerly of Bladen county.

In Greensborough, on the 21st ult., the Rev. JOHN A. GRETTER, in the 43d year of his age.

In this town on Friday last, Mr. WILLIAM WOOTEN.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 26th inst., ROBT. J. E. MASSEY, aged 55 years, 2 months and 20 days, after an illness of 3 days.

In Anson county on the 20th instant ADALINE, daughter of A. Myers, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan'y 31.

BACON—	12 a 14	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	24 a 27
CANDLES—F.F.	14 a	New Orleans,	40 a
Adamantine	30 a 35	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
Sperm	50 a	Tanners,	60 a 70
COFFEE—Rio,	10½ a 11	SALT—	
Laguira,	11 a	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Alum, (bu.)	40 a
COTTON—		SEED—	
Strictly prime,	9 a 9½	Flaxseed,	1 15 a 1 20
Prime,	8¾ a 9	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Fair,	8½ a 8¾	SHOT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Com., pr. bag,	1 75 a
Gunny,	14 a 16	Buck,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	SPIRITS—	
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Peach Brandy,	a
COTTON YARNS—		Apple " new	50 a
No. 5 to 10,	16 a	Northern "	40 a 43
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	50 a 55
Bro. Sheetings,	6½ a 7	Northern "	30 a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	4 60 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	4 35 a 4 40	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 00 a 4 25	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
New Corn,	60 a 65	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	50 a 55	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	65 a 70	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	65 a 70	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	2 a 3½
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2 a 2 25
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	3 a 4	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	12 a 13	10 x 12,	2½ a
LEAD—	6 a 7	WOOL—	22 a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton remained steady up to Saturday, when it gave way, and sold at 9½. To-day dull and heavy, and no sale as yet to fix the price. Our quotations are of Saturday.

Sales of Flour unsteady.

Corn firm, with an advancing tendency.

Oats firm at quotation.

A telegraphic despatch from New York, dated Saturday last, states the decline of cotton there at ¼ a cent.

Naval Stores.—The quantity of Turpentine coming to market is so small it is difficult to give quotations. Soft 2 50 to 3 00; Hard 1 30 to 1 50.

Spirits Turpentine.—Sales on Saturday at 60 cents; market firm, but very little prospect of a further advance at present.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Soft 3 90 to $4, hard 2 10 to 2 30. Spirits 63 to 65. Common Rosin 1 20. Tar 2 10 to 2 15. Cotton 9. Bacon—hog round 12. Lard 12½ to 13.—Rice 3 75. Timber 5 50 to $7.

At Charleston, cotton had declined on Friday about ⅛. Sales at 8¾ to 10½. Corn 60 to 68. Flour 5 75 to 5 87. Salt 95.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,810,716 bales, against 1,348,197 last year. Increase 462,519.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 30—St'r Fanny Lutterloh, with passengers, and Freight for merchants of this place.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 26—Brig Tangier from Cardenas. 28—Schrs. Marie from New York, Topaz from Nottamasket, Express and Mary Jane from Hyde county.

Head-Quarters 33d Regiment N. Carolina Militia,

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 25, 1853.

BY order of Brig. Gen. A. D. McLean, an Election will be held at the Court House in this place on Friday the 18th Feb'y 1853, for Lt. Colonel, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lt. Col. E. Fuller; and, at the same time and place, an Election will be held for Major, to supply the place vacated by promotion.

C. LUTTERLOH,
Col. Comm'dg 33d Reg. N. C. Militia.

63tE]

☞ The friends of Capt. Nathan King will support him for the office of Lt. Colonel 33d Regt. N. C. Militia, made vacant by the resignation of Lt. Col. E. Fuller.

The election will be held on Friday, 18th Feb. 1853.

Jan'y 28, 1853. 63te

The friends of Capt. E. C. Hall will support him for the office of Major 33d Regiment N. C. Militia, made vacant by promotion.

Election will take place on Friday, Feb. 18th, 1853.

Jan'y 28, 1853. 63te

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. BENBOW would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that his suit of Rooms in Benbow & Kyle's block are now in readiness for the reception of Ladies, to whom he looks for the greater portion of his patronage. He is prepared to perform any and all the operations connected with his profession,—as inserting Artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, Cleaning, Regulating, Extracting, Filling, &c.

His plan of inserting a full or half set is on the principle of Atmospheric pressure.

He keeps constantly on hand Tooth Polishers, Brushes (of his own selection,) and Paste; also, Floss Silk, Wax, &c. for cleaning, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

Jan'y 28, 1852. 1t

FOR SALE.

NINETY years lease of timber on 800 acres, lying on Crane's Creek, near Lower Little River. The greater portion of this timber is very fine, and as yet untouched by an axe, and within a mile of navigable water. The right to the land may be had, if desired, on reasonable terms.

J. C. HOOPER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1853. 64-3m

☞ 200 bushels prolific Pomegranite COTTON SEED, for sale at fifty cents per bushel, by

W. POWELL,
Richmond county, N. C.

Jan'y 27, 1853. 64-2

Northern Irish Potatoes, (for planting.) Also, Seed Oats. For sale by

E. ROSE.

Jan'y 29, 1853. 6lf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 31st Jan. It is situated in Robeson county, five miles from Floral College, in one of the healthiest neighborhoods in the State. No pains will be spared, either in mental or moral training of those committed to his charge.

Tuition $6, $8 and $10 per session.

Board may be had in the neighborhood at $5 per month.

JAMES S. McK[illegible]

Jan'y 28, 1853.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE located at Floral College, where I may be found at all times except when engaged on professional business.

D. SMITH, M. D.

Jan'y 27, 1853. 64-3tpd

Fresh Burning Fluid and Camphine,

Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH, Green St.

Jan'y 31, 1853. 6lf

POTASH.

Yeast Powders,	Hops,
Soda,	Cream Tartar,
Spices,	Extracts, for flavoring,
Indigo,	Madder,
Spanish Brown,	Bath Brick,
Soaps, &c.	

For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Green St.

Jan'y 31, 1853. 6lf

NOTICE.

THE Ice House is finished, and rented out for ten years at 10 per cent. per annum, (less taxes and repairs.) Stockholders will have the privilege of getting Ice for their own use at one cent per pound; and no stockholder will be expected to get Ice for others, or to speculate on it. Those not stockholders will be furnished at two cents per pound.

There are a few shares untaken. Those wishing to purchase, can now have an opportunity, by applying to

R. ERAMBERT.

Feb'y 1, 1853. 1tpd

BANCROFT'S HISTORY.

FIFTH volume of Bancroft's U. S. History, just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.

AMERICAN ALMANAC.

TWENTY-FOURTH volume, just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.

CHEMICALS, &c.

Citrate Iron, (English,)
Lactate "
Phosphate "
Syrup Iodine Iron,
Iron by Hydrogen,
Iodine,
Iod. Potass,
" Lead,
Piperine,
Salicine,
Kreosote,
Quinine,
Cit. Iron and Quinine. For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

Jan'y 31, 1853. 6lf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 6-1y

Goodrich's History of All Nations.

AN Agent of this truly valuable work is in this place for a short time.

It is Goodrich's last great work. His works are universally popular, but of all his works none have met with higher encomiums than his History of All Nations.

It has been favorably noticed by more than one hundred of the leading papers of the Union.

It is sold only by Agents appointed by the Publishers.

J. CAWARD, Agent.

Jan'y 28, 1853. 1tpd

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber at Fayetteville, on the 14th instant, a Horse MULE. Said Mule is blind in one eye, with a black back, white belly, and short ears. Appears to be about 15 or 17 years old. Any one taking him up will please address the subscriber at Fayetteville.

[illegible]

Jan'y 28, 1853. 64-2tpd

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.

WE still receive RAGS for J. F. Jordan & Co., Raleigh, and want 300,000 pounds at the highest market price, for cash.

Cotton Yarn and Wrapping Paper, a large lot, on hand at manufacturers' prices.

BRANSON & JOHNSON,
Successors to H. Branson & Son.
Jan'y 17, 1853. 60tf

IRISH POTATOES.

YELLOW Planting and Mercer POTATOES.
For sale by
BRANSON & JOHNSON,
Successors to H. Branson & Son.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 60tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style and name of JAS. C. SMITH & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Agency business. Office Brown's Buildings, Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,
JAMES C. SMITH.
Jan'y 17, 1853. 60-1m

PAINTS AND OILS.

LINSEED OIL,	White Lead,
Train Oil,	Window Glass,
Putty,	Fire-proof Paint,
Vegetable Oil,	Varnish,

Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Litharge, Red Lead, Umber, Terra de Sienna, Glue, Vermillion, Lamp Black, Paper Black, Verdigris, Chrome Green, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Sand Paper, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Whiting, &c.

For sale low by S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 17, 1853. 60-2m

REMOVAL.

CUMMINGS & CO. take occasion to inform their friends that they have removed to the NEW AND LARGE STORE, No. 74 NORTH 3d STREET, above Arch St., *PHILADELPHIA*, (immediately adjoining Messrs. Faust & Winebrener's Hardware House,) where, possessing greater advantages for trade, they shall be pleased to see their former customers.

They are now receiving, for the Spring Trade, a large and fresh stock of

Combs, Brushes, Hosiery and Gloves,

And a general assortment of

Trimming and German and French Fancy Goods,

To which they invite special attention.

Orders solicited and promptly executed.
Philadelphia, Jan'y 12, 1853. 60-9tpd

Rail Road to the Coal Fields.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners appointed under the Act of the late General Assembly of North Carolina, incorporating the "Western Rail Road Co.," it was determined that books of subscription to the said Company should be opened at the Town Hall in the town of Fayetteville, at 3 o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday the 2d of February next. At which time and place all those who may feel interested in the construction of this most important work are invited to attend.

Addresses may be expected from several of our leading citizens.

Books will be opened at other points as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose.

D. G. McRAE,
Jan'y 11, 1853. Ch'n Board Commissioners.

FIFTY DOLLARS

WILL be paid for the apprehension of the thief who stole from my plantation on Thursday night last, a young chestnut sorrel Mare, Saddle and Bridle.

The Mare was four years old last spring, about 15½ hands high, no white marks, except perhaps on one of her hind pasterns, has a scar on her back from a hurt by the saddle, and is slightly marked with the gear. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery.

C. J. SHANNON.
Camden, S. C., Jan. 1, 1853. 60-4t

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

FOR sale by BRANSON & JOHNSON.
Jan'y 15, 1852. 60tf

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE,

HAS just received his supply of FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEED—growth of 1852.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
Early Valentine.
Early Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip.
White Sugar.
Early flat Bassano.
Long Blood Red.
Corn, Sugar or Sweet.
CABBAGE—Early York.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Early flat Battersea.
Large French Ox-heart.
Large York.
Large English Drum Head.
Flat Drumhead Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Early London.
CARROT—Long Orange.
Early Horn.
CELERY—White Solid.
CUCUMBER—Early Russian.
Early Cluster.
[illegible]
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
LETTUCE—Royal Cabbage.
Large Green Ice Head.
Ice Coss.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
Water.
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red.
Yellow Silver Skin.
PARSLEY—Double Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
Sweet Mountain.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field.
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Black Fall Spanish.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—Early Spring.
Purple top Ruta Baga.
Large English Norfolk.
—ALSO—
A choice assortment of FLOWER SEED.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 12, 1853. 59-2m

COUNTY CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims against the county are requested to present them to John McLaurin, Clerk of the County Court, forthwith. Those neglecting to do so previous to the 1st day of February, will lose the opportunity of having their accounts passed.

Notice is also given to all County Officers, receivers of public monies, to have their several accounts ready to lay before the Committee of Finance on Tuesday the 1st day of February next, as required by law.

G. DEMING,
WM. McMILLAN,
JAS. W. STRANGE,
Committee of Finance.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 12, 1853. 59-tlF

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout.

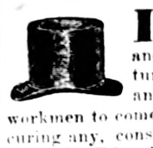
Our terms are cash on delivery; 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
August 18, 1852. 18tf

SEED RYE FOR SALE.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 1, 1853. 56tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!



IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe; and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 1st, 2d, and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Moleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to-wit: No. 1 at $42, No. 2 at $36, and No. 3 at $30 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head.

DAVID GEE.
Fayetteville, N. C, Oct. 9, 1852. 34tf

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, For 1852.

I HAVE just received my Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; plain, bl'k and fig'd Silks; fancy do; bl'k and col'd French Merinos; English do; bl'k and col'd Alpacas; French and English printed Delains, (some embroidered and very handsome;) Merino Shirts and Drawers; Wool Shawls; Cassimere and Crape do; Flannels; Worsted Caps; Bonnets, Sacks and Muffs for Children; Negro Blankets, and a few good bed Blankets; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; French and American Prints; Ginghams; bleached and brown Domestics; Osnaburgs; Malloro Goods; bl'k and col'd Cotton Velvets; Velvet Trimmings; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin; Bishop and Victory Lawns; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Linen Trimmings; Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Infants' Waists; Fringes; Gimps; Picnic Mitts, Gloves and Hosiery; Ribbons, Bonnets, Girls' Flats and Straw Trimming; Damask and Merino.

Also, a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls and Children; together with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete; to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally is invited. Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates to continue to share a portion of public patronage.

North-West Corner Market Square, No. 2, Green st., Fayetteville, N. C. T. SHEMWELL.

P. S. I keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Salem Cassimeres and Kerseys.
Sept. 25, 1852. 29-tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.
Oct. 12, 1852. 34y

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 25th October, a Negro man named BEN. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 190 pounds; his hair is long, and he sometimes keeps it tied up in strings; has very large head, large eyes, and good teeth. He can read and write, and possibly may write himself a pass. His age is 29.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or to any Jailer in this State so that I can get him again, of the above boy.

I will give an additional reward of $200 for proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring said boy.

C. A. HARRISON.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., Nov. 20, 1852. 45tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THREE very good second-hand Pianos for sale. Apply to L. H. WHITAKER.
Jan'y 1, 1853. 56tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Among which are:
Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope,
Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron,
Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 16, 1852. 52-1y

CARPETS AND RUGS.

200 YDS. Super 3 Ply Carpeting,
50 " Floor Oil Cloth 4-4,
An assortment of Hearth Rugs, lately received.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 1852. 55-tf

Wanted to Hire for One Year.

25 NEGRO MEN to work on Boats, for which the highest prices will be paid.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 27, 1852. 55-tf

THE undersigned wishes to hire, for the next year, twenty Negro Men, to work at my Distillery, and on the Boats. High prices will be paid.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 29, 1852. 55tf

Smithville Male and Female Academy.

WILL commence its fourth session, in the new building, 15th February, and close its scholastic year 15th Dec. 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore, Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars address the principal.

JAMES H. BRENT.
Smithville, N. C., Dec. 30. 56-6m

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. W. E. EDWARDS has taken a room at Harman's Hotel where he may be found at any and all times of the day, and offers the most efficient and approved means of his art to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Dec. 27, 1852. 55-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 DOZEN half bright Steel HOES.
20 " polished " " extra.
10 " Collins' & Simmons' Turpentine Axes.
10 " heavy Timber " "
For sale by THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Near the Bank of Cape Fear.
Jan'y 3, 1853. 56tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to M. N. LEARY, previous to the formation of the copartnership of M. N. Leary & Son, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.

M. N. LEARY.
Jan'y 3, 1853. 56-3m

12,000 *acres (or more) Turpentine Land and Mills for sale.*

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, Fall Term 1852, will be sold at Auction, on Monday 21st February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Clinton, upon one and two years credit, with interest after one year, one per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the LANDS AND MILLS of the late George T. Barksdale, known formerly as the Mallett Mills, and the adjoining Lands, lying in Sampson and Bladen counties. Sold in parcels of 200 and upwards to 6000 acres or more, to suit purchasers. Bonds and approved sureties required.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
Dec. 27, 1852. 55ts

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

A SPECIAL TERM of Cumberland Superior Court of Law, for the trial of Civil causes, will be held on the second Monday in February 1852. Suitors and Witnesses are hereby notified thereof, and will govern themselves accordingly.

D. G. MACRAE, Clerk.
Nov. 29, 1852. 47tw

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

5000 La Josephine Regalia,	4000 Rey Cias,
5000 La Union Principes,	2000 Andreosa,
5000 Jenny Lind,	2000 Ben Franklin,
5000 Plantation,	2000 Neptuno,
5000 Panetelas,	2000 Neptuno,
5000 Conquista,	2000 Vencedora,
3000 La Cecilia,	2000 Margarita,

For sale by CHA'S BANKS.
Oct. 29, 1852. 36tf

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell her DWELLING HOUSE, with about 7 acres of Land, on Haymount, about half a mile west of Fayetteville. The House is 2 stories, with 4 large and 2 small rooms; with all convenient Outhouses. Persons desirous of purchasing, will please apply soon.

H. P. LAIN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 40tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

STEDMAN & HORNE.

And may be found at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house formerly occupied by Hall & Johnson.

They have received their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots & Shoes, Sole Leather, Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, including a choice selection of Liquors.

We keep on hand spun Yarn, from the Deep River M. Co. at Factory prices. We will take in exchange for goods, country produce of any kind.

N. A. STEDMAN,
W. T. HORNE.
Oct. 4, 1852. 32tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting of a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms. J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
August 30, 1852. 21tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened his NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low.

S. S. AREY.
Oct. 9, 1852. 34-6m

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coils Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
46 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFFG Powder.
—ALSO—
Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,

Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper. D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 13, 1852. 25tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OUR Fall and Winter Goods are now here, and ready for sale. Our stock of **DRY GOODS** is large and better than any former season; **HARDWARE AND CUTLERY** is hard to equal.

GROCERIES.—Our stock is large, equal if not superior to any former year.

All of which we would be glad to exchange for almost any kind of produce, for cash, or to punctual customers on time. COOK & TAYLOR.
September, 1852. 27-tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. C.

The subscriber having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the PLANTERS' HOTEL, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.
Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.
June 26, 1852. 3-tf

MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON,

WILL be glad to accommodate a few Boarders. She also informs her friends and the public that she intends to carry on the business of Mantua-making.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1852. 23tf

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accomodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.
Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

SADDLERS' AND COACH MAKERS' *HARDWARE, &c.*

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Address
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
49y] BALTIMORE.

JUST RECEIVED.

GLUE for Distillers.
Horse and Mule Collars.
A fine lot of Saddlery.
Ready made Clothing.
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Also, a lot of North Carolina BACON
C. E. LEETE, Person street.
Nov. 18, 1852. 44tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 31tf

Wilmington Herald copy one month, and send account to W. H. Lutterloh.

JUST RECEIVED,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
1000 bushels Alum ditto, in bags,
30 hhds. sweet Molasses,
30 bbls. City Mess Pork,
20 " large size No. 3 Mackerel,
10 half bbls. No. 2 do,
20 bbls. fresh caught Mullets,
50 boxes Dried Herring,
100 bbls. Planting & eating Patatoes,
10 hhds. superior Bacon.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 45tf

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1852. 88tf

SMALL AND TALL: *Come One, Come All,*

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps, &c. &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

I AM now receiving my usual assortment of FALL GOODS, all of which has been purchased for Cash, by the package, which will enable me to sell at uncommonly low prices.

In addition to my usual stock, I have purchased a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, which can be sold at very low prices.

Country merchants and others are invited to examine the above stock, as it is one of the largest ever offered in this State. JAMES KYLE.
Sept. 30, 1852. 31tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls. New No 1 large Mullets.
2 Casks New Rice.
—ALSO—
1 Case fine city-made light Boots.
1 " " " waterproof do.
25 " Shoes, many kinds—some fine.
—ALSO—
Fine Dress and Over Coats; Pants and Vests.
All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, by
THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Near the Bank of Cape Fear.
Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1852. 55tf

Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Boots & Shoes!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK, 1852.

THE Subscriber has received one of the largest assortments in his line that he has ever offered in this market; to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general. Among his stock may be found nearly every style and quality that can be found in this market. He would say to all those desiring goods in his line to give him a call, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers, at wholesale or retail. JOHN C. THOMSON,
Old Stand, South-West Corner Market Square.
Sept. 25, 1852. 29tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

A SUPERIOR quality, just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Jan'y 11, 1853. 59tf

☞Ladies' Riding Hats and Gentlemen's Riding Caps, for sale at the Green Street HAT STORE. D. GEE.
Nov. 19, 1852. 45tf

IRISH POTATOES,

NORTHERN Yellow, for planting, for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Jan'y 11, 1853. 59tf

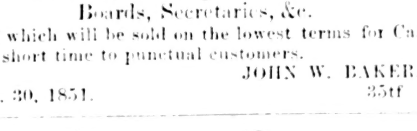
Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf



The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Mr. and Mrs Owen's Boarding School.

A CHEAP BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls, under the management of North Carolina Teachers; in one the healthiest villages in the State.

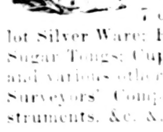
The most thorough instruction is given in all the common branches of study, and if desired, in Music, Latin, and French.

Particular attention is paid to the Store accounts of the young Ladies who board with the Principals, and every other means is used to prevent extravagance.

For more particular information apply to
THOS. R. OWEN, Tarboro', N. C.
Jan. 8, 1853. 58-6t

AT J. M. BEASLEY'S New Jewelry Store,

Hay Street, near the Market House,



MAY be found an unusually large and rich variety of

Watches and Jewelry.

5 dozen pair of the latest style Cuff Pins; 7 do. pair latest style Ear Rings; large lot Silver Ware; Forks, Spoons; Ladles; Cream Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Cups. Also, large lot Plated goods, Colt's and various other kinds of Pistols; double barrel Guns; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c.

J. M. BEASLEY.
Jan'y 6, 1853. 57-2m

BRICK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 150,000 hard burnt BRICK, which he is willing to sell at the lowest market price. And he intends to keep a supply constantly on hand.

HU. McPHERSON.
Jan'y 5, 1853. 57-3m

Office of the C. F. and D. R. Nav. Co., }
Pittsborough, Jan'y 3, 1853. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at the Office of this Company, to execute the work yet remaining to be done on the line of Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, until the 11th day of February next.

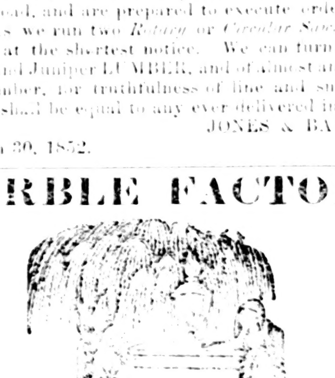
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. J. JACKSON, Treas'r
57tt] of the Company.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary or Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Y

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

—Among which may be found—

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

W. F. MOORE.
East Corner Market Square.
Sept. 6, 1852. 23tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of fine Turpentine and Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies as high and healthy as any land in this region of country.

Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Troy, in Lumberton, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Harlleesville Road.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
Sept. 13, 1852. 26tf

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,—SECOND SUPPLY

JUST RECEIVED, by E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 13.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of this County, the Report of the Chairman was read and found correct, and ordered to be enrolled.

Edward Lee Winslow was appointed Chairman of the Board for the year 1853.

Resolved, That the apportionment for the year be 75 cents for each child in the county, and that Districts having 40 children be paid $30, and those having less than 40 be paid $30, provided returns be made according to law.

Resolved, That the Chairman apply to the County Court in March, when a majority of the Justices are present, for the payment to the School Fund of $ retained by the State for two mutes from this county.

Resolved, That the Chairman bring to the notice of the County Court the importance of laying a tax for the support of Common Schools in this county.

No Schools having been taught in Nos. 15, 25, 29, 30 and 66, under the order of the Board the a due these Districts are merged in the general this year.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to settle with the District No. 19.

Resolved, That the District No. 56 be divided to make a new District, which shall be numbered and that a portion of No. 55 be added to No. 75, to include the families of George Wilder, Malcom McMillan, Joseph Tolar, David Thames, and N. H. and that Malcom McMillan, N. C. Beard and Tolar be the Committee in No. 75.

The following Statement shows the amount the Districts and due to the Districts, up to Jan'y

Amounts due to Districts up to January 1, 18

	Due to.	Due by.		Due to.	
No. 1.	$16 60		No. 33.	$70 40	
3.	23 70		36.	23 00	
4.		$00 20	39.	32 00	
5.	84 40		46.	10 80	
6.	39 27		49.		
7.	71 20		52.		
8.	80 80		51.		
9.	46 65		53.	105 20	
10.	90 80		55.		
12.	30 40		56.	10 00	
13.		10 00	57.	12 00	
14.	32 00		58.	165 20	
16.	60 00		60.	7 40	
18.	41 80		61.	136 36	
19	54 40		62 } 63 }	215 40	
20.	4 00				
21.		20	65.	24 87	
22.	8 18		67.	26 84	
23.	32 00		68.	15 19	
24.	32 00		69.	6 67	
28.	32 00		70	37 00	
31.	32 00		71.	4 50	
32.	57 00		72.	49 00	

The Chairman was requested to settle and accounts with Nos. 41 and 71.

The calculations of the amount due to the Districts will be made on the returns up to January 1853.

From the Minutes of the Board.
J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chairman.

List of the School Committees for the year 1853.

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Johnson.
2—G W Pegram, Henry Johnson, Rias Page
3—John A Senter, Wm Prince, H S Gower.
4—T O Johnson, L McKinney, A Bradley
5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, Wm
6—Wm Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Love
7—John McKay, Alexander Campbell, Henry Avera
8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Enn
9—Lovet Ryals, Thos Johnson, R J Norris
10—Wm Stewart, Jas Hodges, Purdy Tart.
11—Jacob West, Lovet W Godwin, Edwin Godwin
12—Daniel McDonald, Angus McLellan, John Taylor.
13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, Jas Geddie
14—John Murphy, Sen'r, John McPhail, McPhail.
15—Ezekiel King, Far'd Armstrong, John McP
16—Robert Williams, Jas M Smith, Jas Guy.
17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie, John C W
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex M
19—F D Breece, John T Hornrine, John Mur
20—Wm Cade, Randal McDaniel, Jas Evans
21—Joseph Pullard, M H Sewell, Jonathan E A
22—Joseph Downing, Valentine Downing, Carter, J'r.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L S
24—Jno P McLean, N King, M J Buie.
25—Giles Ham, W B Ham, Ronald McMillan
26—Benj Smith, Jas Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—H Elliot, Jno Elliot, H McNeill.
28—Alex'r Walker, Jno McNeill, J'r, W L Williams
29—Sam'l D Pipkin, J W Hodges, Stewart Pip
30—John L Atkins, Major N McLean, Major Cameron.
31—Benj Morrison, Hector McNeill, Wm Wade
32—Mark Wade, Jno L Bethea, Jona Holley.
33—Jas M Turner, Neill Clark, Alex Gilchrist
34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Daniel Lashley
35—John McRae, Dan'l McLean, Malcom Black
36—Jno Ray, Sr, Alex'r McPhail, Murdoch McL
37—Dan'l McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson
38—Hector McNeill, J S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.
39—Daniel Cameron, D Cameron Miller, Alexander Cameron.
40—S E Johnson, John M McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Robert Smith, Arch'd McCollum, John Smith.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Arch'd Patterson.
43—Murdoch McDuffie, Malcom McCrainey, D M Caskill.
44—R D Gillis, Robert Graham, L Bethune.
45—Wm McDiarmid, Philip McRae, Jno C McLean
46—Christopher Munroe, Duncan Murchison, Munroe.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Arch'd Ray
48—Chas Munroe, Jno Brown, Angus Ray, (Mil
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Bl
50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald McDugald, Jno R
51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Blue, David G
52—Daniel C Currie, Arch'd Buie, John H Hall
53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Amasa Alden.
54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.
55—Neill G McNeill, Jno McDonald, Angus McLe
56—Neill Marsh, Isaac Hollingsworth, Wm Butler
57—Wm Shaw, Duncan Munroe, John Munroe.
58—S J Hinsdale, Jas G Cook, John M Rose.
59—Arch'd McDuffie, Alex'r McPherson, Duncan McArthur.
60—Jas Baker, W J Anderson, Jas W Strange.
61—E W Barge, W T Frizell, J T Warden.
62 & 63—Joseph Arey, T J Johnson, Jno P Leonard
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Robt McKinnon, David Murphy
67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gillis.
69—H A Williams, Jos Adams, Wm Partin.
70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson
71—Daniel Smith, Angus Johnson, Sam'l Cameron
72—James McKay, Peter Bolton, Hugh McPherson
73—R C Belden, W J Kelly, James Parrish.
74—Robert Tolar, Wm A King, Thos J Page.
75—Joseph Tolar, N C Beard, Malcom McMillan.
Jan'y 8, 1853. 58*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.

John McBryde, Administrator of John Priest, *vs.* Mary McEachern and Alexander Priest.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander Priest, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Alexander Priest to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the said county of Robeson, at the Corrt House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petitioner's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of November, in the 77th year of American Independence, A. D. 1852. SH'H HOWELL, Cl'k C. C.

Issued December 15th, 1852.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th ult., a mulatto woman named MARY ANN, about 24 years old, stout built, short thick foot, bad teeth, small round ear-rings in her ear, very pleasant when spoken to, and had on a checked linsey frock, a plaid shawl and a yellow handkerchief on her head. I think she is harbored about town or in the suburbs. She may try to get to Hillsboro' where her mother lives. She came from there, and was the property of Mrs. Eliza Estes. I forewarn all persons from harboring said slave under the penalty of the law.

The above reward will be given for her delivery to me in Fayetteville or her confinement in any jail so that I can get her. Any information to be addressed to James Dodd, Fayetteville, N. C. JAMES DODD.
Jan'y 1, 1853. 58*-tf